52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH

52, TAMARIND LA
Shilotri Bank Building,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE
MOTOR CO.
which please note.

VOL. VIII, NO. 276 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th ,, ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	Dongola ..	8,056
29th ,, ..	Merkara † ..	8,235
4th Dec. ..	Narkunda ..	16,118
11th ,, ..	Malwa ..	10,882
18th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8,987
25th ,, ..	Mantua ..	10,885
1921		
1st Jan, ..	China ..	7,932
8th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamers.	
3rd Dec. ..	Morea ..	Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
18th Nov. ..	Purnea ..	Gulf Ports and Karachi
19th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
22nd ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
20th ,, ..	Karagola ..	E & S. Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	27nd Nov.
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	10th Nov.	30th Nov.
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
K. HAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	9th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	9th Nov.	12nd Nov.
Kosado Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. [illegible].
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Telegrams: "LALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
Ipoh	Penang	Yokohama
Kobe	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalamtan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N.. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credi balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal te
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Dir

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1867.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier!
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, C. N. B. Vas.
Resident Manager, Calcutta. Branch Secretary.
[BENTONS BUILDINGS, 73, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on a minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
H. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas.),
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.,
Street, Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	$1,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid about	25,00,00

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building), Lahore

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,780
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Oil Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and pan boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin ware used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in Indian Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post Box No. 9, BOMBAY.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic, producing startling results immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar-free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst, and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma, instant relief in every dose. Per phial of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

The world is NOT dim!
Good glasses prove this

WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

AT

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 49, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2 4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company,
PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every description. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER...Rs. 37
STERLING " ... " 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

NEW PATENT STYLE.

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

The-God-Sent
"AMRITDHARA"
OR "Vital Drops"

VERSUS

ORDINARY
QUACK
Medicines

"Amritdhara"
is the wonderfull
Curer Healer and Soother of the day
OF ALL DISEASES AND PAINS.

"AMRITDHARA" is not an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of study and experience.

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THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

Beware of spurious preparations, cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark, only meant to mislead.

INSIST UPON DEMANDING THE

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

(Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.)

Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 crores of rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain."
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

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THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.
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for Railways, Municipalities,
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Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.
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THE STANDARD CHEMICA WORKS.

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0		
etc., etc.		etc., etc.	

Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co. C. Market.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
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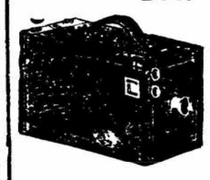

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An idea is prevalant that Leprosy can not be cured but it is not the fact. Leprosy has been radically cured and a medicine has been found at last. After ten years in assiduous research and experiments on thousands of lepers in the District of Santal perganas. We have permanantly cured many real Leprosy by our ANTILEPRON COMPOUND for the benefit of Lepers we are selling this wonderful medicine at Rs. 10 packing and postage extra. If you know a leper, kindly give him this medicine and save him. God will bless you. Particulars free on writing to.

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THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY.
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Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make, Order at once to avoid disappointment.

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AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

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BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

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Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and V. J. DAVAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENT for Commercial and Banking courses can be made at once for November, re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 6199

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing English correspondence and Gujarathi accounts. Apply personally to C. N. GUJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 6282

WANTED by an English firm, a young ASSISTANT either Hindoo or Mohmedan to work as a CANVASSER. Apply sharp stating age and least salary required to Post Office Box No. 315, Bombay. 6337

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, must be of thorough and energetic habits. Apply stating age, experience and salary expected to—by MANAGER Acme MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lamington Road Bombay. 6270

WANTED A thoroughly experienced BOOK KEEPING and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, Madrasi preferred Apply sharp to Box No 1400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6301

WANTED.—For Japan, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, experienced in Gujarati Accounts; Apply stating terms to Box No. 1388, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 6250

WANTED—A qualified NURSE for Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadhra. Terms by mutual agreement. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra 6258

WANTED.—Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS with previous Banking experience. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, Bombay. 6257

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, able to supervise working of Rice mill, motor tractors and marine oil engines in Burma. Previous experience essential. Apply stating qualifications and pay to Box No. 1390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6255

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Prankunvarba Zenana Hospital, Dhrangadhra. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra. 6259

A HEAD CLERK, capable, experienced in office routine, general correspondence and advertising work. An experienced STOREKEEPER, familiar with engineering and automobile trade. Must be thorough, energetic and possessing initiative. Apply with testimonials stating age, previous experience, and minimum salary expected to G. M. ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 6268

WANTED

WANTED.—One HUMIDIFIRE PUMP. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 1402, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6317

WANTED.—By a respectable parsi gentleman, Rs. 20,000 at 10 per cent. on security of 1300 British Burma Petroleum Shares (Market price Rs. 16/8/), Oriental and Sun Life Polices of Rs. 15,000 (premium paid Rs. 4,800) and rich pearls estimated value Rs. 3,000. Apply Box No. 1394, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6267

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER finance a necessary and new industry to be started near Bombay. Capital required at the start is about one and a half lakh rupees and four to five times as much for development in future. Great and daily increasing demand for the articles intended to be manufactured. All raw materials are produce of India and easily available in great quantities. Very good margin between manufacturing cost and selsing prices. Small outlay for a Plant and Machinery readily available. Promoter having already started another industrial concern and brought it to very high pitch has all the necessary Technical and organizing experience. Most reasonable terms for both sides. Satisfactory references. Apply Box No. 1385, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6233

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—10 NEW EDITION VOLUMES OF CHAMBERS BRITANICA ENCYCLOPOEDIA. "Dayan Vardhak" Office, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay. See 4 to 7 p.m. 6335

OFFERS for SALE or LEASE of valuable PLOT of LAND, 90 square yards at corner of Carnac Road and Jambli Street (Near Crawford Market) will be received by owner at "ROSE VILLA", Nesbit Road, Mazagon upto 25th November. 6251

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

40/50 H. P Rolls Royce CHASSIS, speed model type, contilever rear springs with sporting touring body, fitted with hood, windscreen, speedometer, clock, Dynamo lighting set wire wheels, chassis just overhauled by the Rools-Ryce Co. Very speedy and attractive car Apply Box No. 1382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6216

FOR SALE—One complete RICH MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing work shop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind. offiers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS. machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well ventilated and well light OFFICES immediate possession in Krishna Buildings, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road. Apply within, during office hours. 6316

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS. Walkeshwar. Road No. 4. Dadyseth Estate. 6008

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th November, 1920. 6323

NOTICE.

KHARO CHANIHO (Carbonate of Soda) Wheat and Jowar of the Khairpur State will be sold at Khairpur Mirs by Public Auction on the morning of Sunday, the 5th December, 1920.

Any person desiring to purchase the above, may present himself before the undersigned on the said date.

(Sd.) M. K. SHAIKH,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

6325

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality, qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st of December, 1920, for the full time post of Assistant Medical Inspector (Male) on the permanent establishment for the Bombay Municipal Schools. The qualifications must not be lower than those of Assistant Surgeon or L.C.P.S. (Bombay). Salary Rs. 75—5—125, plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance per month, besides War Allowance Rs. 20 per month. Private practice not allowed.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6326

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FINAL ELECTORAL ROLL for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly Elections of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has been prepared under Bombay Electoral Regulations Part 2 (6) read with Part 8 and is published from to-day at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, old Telephone buildings 19 Bank Street.

Candidates requiring copies of these Rolls for themselves or their recognised Agents should apply to the undersigned.

Saturday the 20th November 1920, 12 noon is the final date and time for receiving all nomination papers and declaration forms for appointment of Agents for the constituency of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau under the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. Every nomination paper must be presented to the undersigned at his office either by the proposer or seconder and must be signed by the candidate himself as assenting to his nomination. Every candidate must make a declaration appointing one Agent for his election and this declaration should be duly signed and dated by him. Both the nomination papers and the declaration must be presented to the undersigned on or before 12 noon of the 20th instant.

J. K. METHA,
Secretary & Returning Officer,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
6306. z

NOTICE.

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have allowed voters to sign the counterfoil side of the voting paper before any Magistrate or J.P. This includes Honorary Magistrate as well.

J. P. BRANDER.
Returning Officer and
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Fort.
Bombay, 12th November, 1920. 6238

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1902. 6000

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 5th Nov. 1920. 6122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March. 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6006

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

SALE NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will hold Auction Sales of Timber at the undermentioned Depots of Kanara Northern Division, commencing at Dandeli on 2nd December, 1920:—

Dept.	Teak	Blackwood.	Jungle wood.	Sawnwood.	Poles.
	Cubicfeet.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.
Dandeli.	300,000	6000	200,000	10735	2500
Alnawar.	..	..	..	6735	..
Shirgur.	4000	5400	14800	..	..
Shingatgeni.	..	1940	5,200	..	..
Pur.	..	70	975	..	500

2. The conditions of sales will be available for inspection in the Undersigned's Office at Dharwar and the Depot Offices at Alnawar and Dandeli.

3. Persons whose total purchases amount to less than Rs. 100 should pay in full on or before the last day of the sale. Persons whose total purchases amount to less than Rs. 10,000 should pay earnest money of one-quarter of the sale amount within one week of the completion of the sale. Purchasers of Rs. 10,000 value and over should pay one-tenth of the sale amount within a fortnight of the completion of the sale.

4. Arrangements will be made to convey purchasers from Tavargati station to Dandeli from December 1st and onwards by motor car at Rs. 4 per head per single journey. Seats reserved at Re. 1 extra if application is received by the 27th November.

W. J. SEGAR,
Assistant Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Northern Division.
Dharwar, 14th November, 1920. 6329

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the subjoined resolution which was passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 15th November, 1920 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolution:

RESOLUTION.

The clause 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted in place thereof:

"The qualification of a Director of the Company shall at the time of his appointment and thenceforth during his continuance in office, be holding five shares at the least in his own right and the remuneration of a Director shall be Rupees fifty, (and that of the Chairman Rupees Seventy-five) for every meeting of the Directors, attended by him."

Per Pro. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee & Co.
N. DWARKADAS,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6321

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1920 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1920, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders; Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories, which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits ther o that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of November 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

SIR MANGALDAS HOUSE,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificates of the above company are now ready and will be exchanged for allotment letters and Call receipts of the Company whenever they are sent to Co's. office.

For Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
MATHURADAS VISSANJI & CO.,
Agents.
6320

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax on the Preference shares and Rs. 75 per share free of Income Tax on the Ordinary shares has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th December, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday the 27th November 1920, on production of their share certificates

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 29th November to MONDAY, the 6th December 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1920. 6319

NOTICE.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., at Head Office Lahore and its Branches Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hapur, Hoshiarpur City, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jhelum, Jallandhar City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpore, Muktan City, Montgomery, Patiala, Peshawar City, Quetta, Rawalpindi City, Sargodha, Sialkote City, Srinagar (Kashmere) and Umballa City is prepared to receive short term deposits special rates to be ascertained from the Head Office of the above mentioned branches. 6256

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that two blank hundi papers, bearing Rs. 2-4 stamps, for Rs. 2,500 each signed by P. S. Mehenti & Co., are LOST by our broker, Ramchand Lalchand Dalal. Public are warned not to deal with them and are requested to notify the undersigned if the same are traced.

P. S. MEHENTI & CO.,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort.
6336

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Limited.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its registered office at No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 18th day of October, 1920, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by a special resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of August, 1920, and subsequently confirmed with one dissenting vote at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of September, 1920, and which resolution runs as follows:—

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects be altered by adding to paragraph (g) of clause 3 of such Memorandum the paragraphs following, that is to say:—

(g 1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in hardware, machinery and parts of machinery, castings, forgings, implements, fittings and all kinds of goods whether made of brass, iron, steel, metal or other substances.

(g 2) To carry on a general mercantile or merchandise business and to purchase sell and deal in such goods supplies and merchandise as are or may be sold in a general store.

(g 3) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

And Notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 27th day of November, 1920, and any person interested in the said Company whether as shareholder, creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of such petition be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the proper charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Ltd. 5688

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. RITA MARY NUNES, widow of Louis Antone Nunes, and Mrs. ANGELIA PEREIRA, daughter of Louis Antone Nunes, have agreed to convey to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 65-67, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the conveyance will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or Oart called Parem Dhulbhat with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hunsalee, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty-five square yards, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Domingnos Antonio de Aguiar and Romana Catharina de Aguiar and are now in the occupation of the Vendors, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax under Old No. 543 and New No. 4425 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 350, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Oart of Angelino Vakhadares, on the West by the Mahim Hunsalee Public Road, on the North by the Oart of Vithoba and on the South by the St. John School.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1920.

MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys-at-Law
6324

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act XVIII of 1919

and

In the matter and estate and effects of KURSETJI FRAMJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) PIROZSHAW KHARSETJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, (2) NADIRSHAW KHARSETJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, (3) BAHADURJI KHARSETJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

vs

(1) FRAMROZ KHARSETJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, whose whereabouts are not known; (2) Bai TEHMINA, wife of Manekji Ardeshir Davar and daughter of Kharsedji Framji Daruwala alias Master, deceased, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Respondents.

To,

FRAMROZ KHARSEDJI DARUWALA alias MASTER, Esq.,

and

Bai TEHMINA, wife of Manekji Ardeshire Davar and daughter of Khersetji Framji Daruwala alias Master.

Sir and Madam,

TAKE NOTICE that on 20th October, 1920, the Petitioners abovenamed have presented a petition to this Hon'ble Court praying that the abovenamed first Respondent, Framroz Kharsedji Daruwala alias Master, may be removed from the office as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kharsedji Framji Daruwala alias Master, deceased, that the probate granted by this Hon'ble Court on the 23rd day of August, 1904, to the abovenamed Respondent, Framroz Kharshetji Daruwala alias Master, jointly with Bai Aimai, widow of the said Kharsedji Framji Daruwala alias Master, deceased, may be ordered to be revoked without affecting the liability of the abovenamed first Respondent, Framroz Khersetji Daruwala alias Master, as to his past acts as Executor and that you are hereby required to appear either in Person or by Advocate or Attorney before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 26th day of November, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why an order should not be made as prayed for in the said petition.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1920.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 9th day of November, 1920.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
6338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANILAL CHHABILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, an Iron Founder ..... Deceased.

Bai DINUMATI, widow of Manilal Chhabildas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of November, 1920.
Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6322

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1294 of 1919.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., a firm doing business in Bombay, at 65, Apollo Street, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

L. CHAND, of Bombay, Punjabi Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing at Prince of Wales Hotel, Room No. 18, within the Fort ..... Defendant.

THE SALE of the moveable property consisting of 1 Gold Wrist Watch and Chain, etc., and advertised to take place on Saturday, the 13th instant, will be proceeded with on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1920, at 3-30 o'clock (p.m.) (S. T.), in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 13th instant herein.

For particulars vide the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 7th day of October, 1920, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st ultimo and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 13th instant.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
6330

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY,

SUIT NO. 21454 OF 1920.

CONSTANCE FRANCIS PINTO, Elphinstone Circle ..... Plaintiff.

v.

BASIL AERON (Secretary and President), 2. Mrs. RUTH AERON (Member), 3. COELHO JOSEPH (Member), 4. Mrs. CHINA ALBERT (Member) and 5. K. SIMPSON (Member) respectively Secretary and Members respectively of Friendly Cooperative Credit Club at Sankli Cross Street in their personal capacity and for the other members generally. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given tha the plaintiff abovenamed has filed on the 15th October, 1920, the above suit in this Hon. Court against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Friendly Cooperative Credit Club praying

(a) For a sum of Rs. 330 being the amount of his monthly contributions at Rs. 30 for 11 months from September 1919 to July 1920 as per the distributive regulations of the Club or in the alternative as moneys had and received by way of deposit.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Monday the 29th November, 1920.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1920.

N. B. PAVRI,
Registrar.
6332

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE DEEDS, relating to the property hereunder written of our client Ramchandra Dinnanath are missing. All persons having in possession the said title deeds are requested to hand them over to our client or to us as his attorneys at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, and any person or persons in whose possession the title deeds may be selling mortgaging or alienating the said property, will do so at his or their own risk and will be dealt with according to Law.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground of tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 575 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 488, New No. 4318, Old Survey No. 272 and New Survey No. 1/1430 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates Taxes under G Ward No. 4188 (4) and Street No. 549 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the land of the Vendor, on the West by the Oart of Lymon Walles on the North by the property of Gunputrao Pillaji and others and on the South by the Public Passage as per plan hereto annexed.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Ramchandra Dinnanath.
6331

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADHER RAMCHANDER MAHIMKER has contracted to sell to NARAYEN RAMCHANDER MAHIMKAR, the undersigned his moiety share in the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim into or upon the said moiety share property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, incumbrance, leasements, charge or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned purchaser at his place of business named Gajanan & Coy., situate at Ardesher Dady Street, near Goalpitha, Post Box No. 205, Girgaum, at his office, without the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regards thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that moiety share in the piece or parcel of Perpetual "Chandrokal" Fazendari tenure lands or ground together with the foundation plinth and wooden shed complete etc of the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (253) two hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5540 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2222-23, Street Nos. 10, 11 and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Soonabai, wife of Merwanji Jijibhoy Tarachand and on or towards the South by the property of Gulamalli Kayumalli and which is now in the occupation of the tenancy of the Gajanan & Coy's factory

Dated 15th day of Nov. 1920.

NARAYEN RAMCHANDER MAHIMKER,
Purchaser-in-Person.
6273

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household and Office Furnitures, Persian Carpets, Milton, Satin Finis Drill, Chhit, Canvass and Holland Cloth Pieces, Red Star Soap, Cycles, Horses and Carriages, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following household and office furnitures, cloths and sundry articles, etc., etc.

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of chairs and beds, armless chairs and chairs with arms, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards, fancy cupboards, bookstands, etc., etc.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Hussein Haji Janmohmed, the following goods sold by Auction on the 1st November, 1920, to the abovenamed, will be re-sold at any price :—

4 cases Satin finis Drill, each containing 30 pieces, Nos. 164, 189, 192, 194.
10 pieces Fancy Jaffer.
5 pieces Coloured Holland.
8 pieces Printed Sunders.

Under instructions from a Parsee gentleman :—

One Landaulette made by Press.
1 Piano.
Electric Hanging Fans.
58 cases Cocoa Milk.
15 cases Red Star Soap.
166 Thones Records.

Under instructions from the parties concerned :—

50 pieces Chhit.
5 pieces Canvass.
20 Persian Carpets.
1 case 30 pieces Satin finis Drill.

By order of parties concerned :—

Chairs, tables, cradle, baba cot, sideboard, screns, counter motor side lamps, inlaid stick, foot scrappers, vals of popular Encyclopaedia, Shakespeare's poetical books, etc.

The property of a Vora gentleman :—

One overland old model motor car, 4 seaters, touring body, in good running order, with four cylinders.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Thakersey Dharamsey, of Bhat Lane, Moolji Jetha Market :—

2 bales each 10 pieces 54in. 40/45 yards, Melton cloth.

Bicycles, horses and carriages, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S BIG LOT OF CHARCOAL.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the Insolvent, Mr. Dattatray Trimbak Bakshi.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell big lot of Charcoal on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Charcoal godowns near Byculla Station.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods must be taken delivery within three days.

AUCTION SALE of 251 bags of Java White Sugar arrived per S. S. "Nawab."

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramchand Hurgovinddas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following lot of Java White Sugar by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sheth Devji Jethmal's Warehouse, Khand Bazaar :—

251 bags Java White Sugar, marked M.O. made in Java, Superior H.J.H.J. Bombay, arrived per S. S. "Nawab."

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale. Goods will be sold on delivery order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

TO DECORATE YOUR BUNGALOWS.

AUCTION SALE of a Select Consignment of Italian Marble Statues, Bronze Figures, Electric Chandeliers, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Show Room of Mr. B. A. Mistry at Dean Lane, Hummum Street, Fort, large and valuable select consignment of very rich Italian Marble Statues, bronze figures, electric chandeliers, marble pillars, solid marble vases, marble ink stands, fitted with electric lights, very rich electric light lamps, life-size solid marble figures, large and small fountains, table ornaments, rich velvet piled carpets, etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of Cotton piece-goods, motor tyres and tubes, hosiery, electric fittings, English and country medicines, cases of leather slippers, Moradabad tumblers, sewing machines gungrees, holdalls, harness, cardamums, glass bangles, leather purses, suit case, screws, gum, wax, Kathechul, copper sheets, beddings, boots and shoes, trunks and boxes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelware, old clothing and rice, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 19th November, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores :—

A large quantity of brass old pig, aluminium pig, gun metal, zinc old saddles Lamps, Locks, Stoves, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvils of sorts, a large, quantity of Tents I. P. Fluisnner outer and G.S. 160 lbs, and walls cordagecotton, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, Tools Bellows, Vices, Tape old Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Wool old, Knives, Spoon Boxes, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old Brass cooking pots, Doosootic, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Balance spring Boxes Timber firewod. Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc. etc.

The conditions of the auction sale will be read at the time when the auction takes place.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

5226

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET. VAD GADI, MANDVIE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Doongersey Nagji and Bai Premabai, the Executor and Executrix of the Will of Khairaj Nagji, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree dated the 29th day of November, 1919, in Suit No. 3160 of 1919, the following landed property, viz. :—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground standing adjoining to each other and now formed into one piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and between De Souza Street and Kumbharwada 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1293 and 506, New Nos. 7044 and 6156, Old Survey Nos. 908 and 912 and New Survey Nos. 2262 and 286 and in Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1772 and Street No. 2, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said De Souza Street, partly by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Ramchandra Pandurang, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Second Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Jivabai, on or towards the South by the property of Kathatay Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office on Eldon Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 252 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shah Fulchand Premji at his shop at Khand Bazar Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Mr. David A. M. Meer.

EX. S .S. DOGRA.

S. D. D.—G. H. A. Superior Bombay made in Java 252 bags Java white Sugar.

The above goods will be sold Delivery order Terms :—Deposit 25 per cent. and Delivery within 2 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE, MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Auction Sale of 400 tons teak squares.

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of November 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons.

Ex steamers lately arrived.

About 400 tons Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmein Indian Second Class teak squares.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD BYCULLA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the owner sell by Public Auction on Thursday, 18th November 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 780 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3753 (D) and Street No. 5B and bounded on or twards the East by the property of J. B. MacBeth on or towards the West by the property of Nanjee Dwarkadas on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rehman Jitekar and others and on or towards the South by the private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the Owner at their office 1 Bell Lower Fort Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT ESPLANADE ROAD, NEXT TO MESSRS. RALLI BROS.

Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Roberts, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, chesterfield, drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, side boards, cabinets, dumbwaiters, dining tables and chairs, some platedware crockery and glassware pictures and etc. etc.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at above address the following furnitures consisting of rich sideboards, cheterfield, drawing room suites, hall lamps, gramophone, dining tables and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble tables, low chairs, wooden rocking chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, cane chairs, washing tables, dinner waggons, meatsafes, one handsome cabinet, vases, rich carpets, double bedsteads, minner and plain, single and double door almirahs, writing tables, clock, one shrine and electric table fan, a lot of crockery and glassware, few fancy pictures, cooking, utensils, and etc. etc.

The property of S. Shick, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale date.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL,

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

A MILLION-DOLLAR PATHE SERIAL

PRESENTS

JACK DEMPSEY-IN-DAREDEVIL JACK

TEN YEARS FROM NOW

You'll be telling your children and friends all about the best known man in the world.

IT WILL BE AN HONOUR

To have seen Jack Dempsey at such close quarters. To have seen him as a College Boy battling against odds! To have seen him as a romantic hero fighting unseen forces and doing Dare-devil, Thrilling Acts in the West, to have seen the rush and colourful atmosphere of the Oilfields. All in one Serial Picture will be so mething to talk about Dynamic story! Cyclonic adventure and high powered appeal will please Women and children in particular.

It's the most Spectacular, Sensational, Thrillingly Human Story that ever pulled Heart strings like a Bell rope.

HAROLD LLOYD
IN THE MILLION-DOLLAR PATHE COMEDY
FROM HAND TO MOUTH
IN TWO REELS

PATHE GAZETTE LATEST.

TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. MATINEES on Bank Holidays and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

An entirely new copy of

THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce 5,000 Artists, 500 Horses, 50 Lions requisitioned to make up the cost. Produced by the CINES CO. of Rome.

Only Two Days More

To see the First Week's Instalment—(6 parts—6,000 feet)—of the tremendously popular and powerful Serial, the

"Screaming Shadow"

(15 Episodes—30,000 feet).

Featuring the celebrated Stars

Ben Wilson

and

NEVA GERBER.

Do you know that monkey glands transplanted into human beings rejuvenate old men?

Do you know that in the Kingdom of Burgonia there are four Virgens who are living in ETERNAL YOUTH for the last ONE THOUSAND YEARS?

See all these astaunding Scientific mysteries in the Mighty Serial, the

"Screaming Shadow"

Which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are presenting this week at the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

The Topical Budget and a rollicking Comedy in the Programme.

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION!

Fillis' Great Circus

AND

WILD WEST SHOW

Location : Queen's Road at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

COL. FILLIS

PRESENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

The Gigantic WILD WEST Production Entitled

"FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY"

In which all members of the Company take part Cowboys, Cowgirls and Red Indians Over 50 People, Horses and animals taking part in the arena at one time.

COL. FILLIS

In the Principal part as "TEXAS JACK THE SCOUT"

MADAM FILLIS

In the Part as "Laindy" The Saloon Keeper's Daughter Meets with an adventure that is full of Excitement.

"PRINCE"

JACK'S FAVORITE PONY DISPLAYS ALMOST HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.

"SAM"

The Sagacious Dog Saves Jack's Life.

The Two Most Intelligent animals Ever Witnessed.

Don't Miss the opportunity of Witnessing. This Exciting Sketch that Eclipses even The Greatest of Film Productions.

MATINEE, SAT. & SUN. AT 5 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES

Booking at Rose & Co., Fort, BOMBAY,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE

POPULAR PICTURE BILL

A stirring patriotic drama

"The Pride of New York."

POOR BOY, RICH BOY

who has the chance in the army that will fight to make the world safe for democracy? This poor lad not only won his spurs but he captured the idle rich boy's sweet-heart, after battles in trenches.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"THE WISH-BONE"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices : Re 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW!

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS .

present

"THE BLEAK HOUSE"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

The Picturization of the famous Novel of

CHARLES DICKENS

with touches of Dickens Humour.

A Titled Lady is hunted and brought to bay by two amateur Detectives from quite the opposite motives. Her persecutors are at length worstod, but with very dire and tragic results to herself.

See this melodious and heart appealing Drama

"THE BLEAK HOUSE"

Featuring the pretty Star Miss

CONSTANCE COLLIER

A Drama with interesting plot, superb settings and magnificent scenery.

A Comedy and the Topical Budget in the Programme.

Four Shows To-night : 5-30; 7 ; 6-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Bombay's Popular Picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

tram terminus GIRGAUM

presents

A. K. D. & Brothers Super Production

THE DESERT MAN

featuring the popular screen star

WILLIAM S. HART

The scenes in this picture are such that you cannot forget. Scenes of exquisite pathos and yet of overwhelming dramatic strength will haunt your memory always.

NEXT WEEK

A VITAGRAPH Serial of Action

THE INVISIBLE HAND

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 16 th November 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.603 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.4 degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8
Dew Point	65.0
Relative humidity of Air	0.585 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74 9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE S SSW, ESE, SSE.S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	153 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is as Prince's Dock nil.

Day of Month	Date	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Soundings	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Soundings
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu	18	m 11 55	27 10	18	0 48	26 0
Fri.	19	m 4 15	11 6	19	m 11 34	6 5
sat	20	m 5 13	9 5	20	10 40s	6 6
		6 33	9 9		m 2 54	19 2
Sun	21	m 6 10	11 3	21	0 48s	3 8
		7 7m	10 8		m 0 19	4 10
on.	22	m 7 24	5 10	22	m 1 35	20 4
		8 41	26 2		6	17 5
Tue.	23	m 8 22	2 4	23	m 2 31	19 03
		9 32	27 5		2 55	16 1
Wed.	24	m 1		24	3	1
					21s	15 9

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hous on Wednesday, the 17th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the division but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawlpindi and Multan and is in excess at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess above normal in the case of the latter amounting to 12° and 13° at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is above the average in the south but night temperature is above normal in the noth of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and northwest Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is nearly normal except at Jacobabad where it is 12° above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and except at Bhuj and Dwarka the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and except in the northwest of the division the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is either normal or above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is above the averuge; night temperature is above normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear at Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and below it at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in southeast Madras and locally in the Madras Deccan. Madras and Negapatam has had 1·33" each. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the Peninsula and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the southeast Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1920.

The western disturbance is close to the northwest frontier. Rainfall has decreased in the south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in the Madras Deccan and Upper Burma with a few falls in lower Burma. Cuddapah and Nellore report one and a half inches each.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17th NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Sunshine: Hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st June
SEMAR STATION—						
Bombay						
Do. (16th)	79.1	81.0	57	0.53		—0.14
Jask	66	67.1	76	0	9	
Muskat	7.2	75.7	83		2	—3.18
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.2	60 0	22	0	0	
Rawalpindi	80	74.0	49		0	—0.18
Lahore	86.1	54.6	74	0	0	—0.02
Hissar	89	48.8	87	0	0	
Ambala	85	51 8	61	0	0	—0.33
Delhi	83.8	50.8	68	0	7	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.8	54 4	42	0	0	—0.08
Mainpuri	84.1	58 7	57	0	0	—0.14
Jhansi	81.3	52 8	45	0	0	—0.47
Cawnpore	87	56.6	55	0	0	—0.36
Allahabad	87.6	51.3	49	0	0	—0.24
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	85.1	57.4	58	0	0	0
Karachi	81.2	66.8	47	0	0	0
Ajmer	84	54	58	0	0	—0.09
Jalaur	80.6	56.1	54	0	0	—0.14
Kotah	81.0	53.0	39	0	0	—0.05
Mount Abu	75.0	51.0	21	0	0	—0.01
CENTRAL INDIA & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Neemuch	84	56.8	71			
Bhuj	82.8	—	76	0	0	—0.01
Dwarka	82	67.0	41	0	0	0
Veraval	84	67.0	44	0	0	—0.06
Rajkot	84	64.0	50	0	0	—0.12
Bhavnagar Pass	84	68.0	60	0	0	—0.12
Surat	86	64.5	58	0	0	—0.05
Ahmedabad	86	67.1	33	0	0	—0.02
Deesa	87	62.0	32	0	0	—0.04
Baroda	88	62.0	41	0	0	—0.9
Indore	86	56.2	45	0	0	—0.22
BERAR PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	84	53 8	58			
Nagpur	86	52.0	41	0	0	—0.14
Hoshangabad	89	56 0	66	0	0	—0.25
Khandwa	90	52.0	48	0	0	—0.34
Akola	90	52.0	48	0	0	—0.33
Amraoti	93	56 0	40	0	0	—0.22
Hagpur	91	56.6	48	0	0	—0.16
Chanda	89	56.1	40	0	0	—0.27
Pachmarhi	80	52.0	51	0	0	—0.62
	86	59 0	45	0	0	—0.20
DECCAN—						
Kolhapur	81.4	72.5	0	0	0	—0.38
Satara	88.5	75.7	29	0	0	—0.54
Mahableshwar	82.0	76.5	61	0	0	—0.92
Sholapur	92.2	78.2	86	0	0	—1.00
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.7	62 3	3	0	0	—0.44
Ahmednagar	89	63 4	5	0	0	—0.48
Poona	89	63 3	5	0	0	—0.75
Sholapur	90	0 0	3	0	0	—0.46
Bijapur	90	64.2	23		03	—0.16
Belgaum	84	62 2	16	0	0	—0.77
Karwar	86	66	5	0	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	88	68 2	5	0	0	—0.13
Kolaba	88	68 2	4	0	0	—0.34
Vengurla	86	68 2	6	0	0	—0.78
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore						
Calicut	89	72 7	76	0	03	+0.30
Cochin	88	72 6	94			—1.18
Colombo	88	76 2	88	4	2	—2.60
MADRAS HIGHLAND & MALABAR & CEYLON—	85	72.7	94	0.10	7 36	—1.49
SOUTH—						
Masulipatam	88.3	71 2	68	0	0	—4.15
Bellary	91	68 8	49	0	04	0.37 —1.27
Cuddapha	89	74 3	87	0	28	.75 —0.30
Madras	88	78 0	0	33	14	75 +6.12
Bangalore	78	2 4		0	09	73 —7.43
Coimbatore	87	70	82	0	35	.95 —4.15
Trichinopoly	90	72 0	0	0	8	57 —4.13
Negapatam	90	77 8	29		23	15 57 —6.3

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th Nov. 1920 was 30·090 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·1 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Bombay University senate meeting at 5-45 p.m.
Bombay College—Students' Meeting at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana cricket match.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana cricket match
Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., meeting at the Islamia Building Hornby Road, 4p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS!

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	5.60	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11 30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	13.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ..	8 00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Broadway. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20 45
Past Passenger	21.30	7 30

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

The 6th Session of the Bombay Engineering Congress will be held on the 25th, 26th, 27th instant in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, College of Science, Bombay, commencing at 11 a.m., daily.

ENGLISH MAILS

The Mail Steamer Narkunda with the outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a.m., on Sunday next.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 124 as against 132 on the corresponding day last year and 106 in 1918 no cases were reported either from cholera or plagu or smallpox.

COUNTING OF VOTES.

A Press Note states:—
The counting of votes recorded on the 16th November for the Non-Mahomedan Constituency of Bombay City for the Bombay Legislative Council will take place in the office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, Fort, at 12 noon on the 25th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karagola will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Tuesday the 23rd instant.
Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING

A meeting of all the College Students of Bombay will be held on Friday the 19th instant at 6 p.m., (S. T.), in the Marwady Vidyalaya hall, Sandhurst Road in connection with the "All-India College Students' Conference" to be held in the Xmas holidays at Nagpur. Mr. R. F. Gokhale the president of the "Working Committee" of the said Conference has specially come here for the meeting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday the 23rd at 6 p.m., (S. T.). The following papers will be read.
"The Results of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay" By R. E. Enthoven, Esqu C.I.E., I.C.S.
"On some Lullabies and Nursery-Rhymes from the District of Pabna in Eastern Bengal," By Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MADANPURA

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Mussalmans of Madanpura to-night at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.), at Hosaini Bagh, Safrabadi (Ripon Rd., Madanpura) to publicly declare that those Mahomedans elected for the Reformed Councils are not the representatives of Muslim Community. There will also be speeches on the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. Mahatma Gandhiji, Mrs. Sharladevi Chaudhrani, Swami Shanwaracharia, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Ahed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. Moazzam Ali, Dr. Sathe, Dr. Valekar, Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddicki, Mr. Baptista, and Mr. Banker will kindly attend the meeting.
All Muslim Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at 7-30 p.m., (B. T.) for making necessary arrangements, and for maintaining peace and order. It is earnestly hoped all those interested in the Khilafat movement will attend the meeting punctually.

PEOPLE'S AND AMRITSAR BANKS.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement intimating that the accounts for the year ended 30th September last have been filed in the Lahore High Court, by the Official Liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks Lahore, and that any objection thereto must be filed in the same Court before the 15th December. From the reports submitted by him it is found the dividends so far paid to the creditors amount to nineteen annas and sixteen and a half anna per rupee in the People's and Amritsar Banks respectively and there is to be another dividend to the creditors which will be about three fourth anna and half anna per rupee respectively, if the appeals to the Privy Council by the ExLiquidators should not be successful. The final winding up has therefore to await the decision. It is also found the remuneration of the present Liquidator has been revised the Liquidation Judge holding that Mr. S. B. Billimoria's work merited recognition.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1921-22.

SURPLUS OF RS. 2,46,000 BUDGETTED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan presiding, when the following proposition moved by Mr. Sheriff D. Kanjee, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, was carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with the following particulars in connection with the recent fire that took place on the 3rd November, 1920, at a dwelling house on Paydhoni Road, Khadak—(1) When was the information received by the Fire Brigade of the outbreak of the fire and when did the first engine arrive at the scene of the fire? (2) When was the intimation of the fire given to the Water Department and when was the water from the Municipal mains made available at the scene of the fire at low pressure and when at high pressure? (3) If there was an inordinate delay in supplying the water, what was it due to and whether any Municipal employee could be held responsible in the matter?"

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton, presented the budget estimates for the year 1921-22. The Commissioner in the course of his note on the estimates (000 omitted) stated:—

WORKING CASH BALANCE.

The surplus Cash Balance at the end of 1919-20 (as given in the Administration Report for that year) was 41,80. Deducting from this—(1) The minimum required by law 1,00, (2) Stores 6,08, (3) Plant and machinery 2,03; total being 9,11. The net working balance is 32,69.
The Budget Estimates for 1920-21 provide for a deficit of 1,30.
I now estimate an increase in Revenue of 3,86 over those estimates. Actual additional grants from Surplus Cash Balance and proposals pending up to the end of October aggregate 6,43. Further grants will be necessary to meet excesses under various heads up to the end of the year due to increases in wages and high prices. Taking these into account and also allowing for savings that may occur on various grants, I would now estimate the deficit at 10,38 and the net working balance at the beginning of 1921-22 at 22,31.
In estimating the increase in revenue for this year I have not taken into consideration the large realised surplus on the Churchgate Scheme, which will ordinarily be transferred to the Land and Buildings Fund in the next year.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1921-22.

The total expenditure for the year is estimated at 2,24,82, being an increase of 33,60 over the amount estimated for the current year. There is an increase in expenditure in all the service heads; this is inevitable having regard to the increases in prices which have marked this year and to the revisions that have been made in salaries and wages since the Budget Estimates for this year were framed. From the details of increases in expenditure given by me in the ensuing paragraphs it will be seen that including Extraordinary Allowances for dearness of living there is an increase of 17,22 in Establishments under the various service heads as compared with the current year's Budget provisions. I have also made provision for a much larger expenditure on materials for our roads and on Public Lighting. The expenditure on Primary Education has also been increased at the request of the Schools Committee. The increases in the service heads accounting mainly for the total increase in expenditure are:—General Supervision and Collection of Revenue 70. Water Works 175; Education, Primary 267; Public Health Department 72; Hospitals and Medical Relief 188; Street Cleansing and Sanitation, including Road Watering 949; Roads and Overbridges 588; Public Lighting 164; Drainage and Sewerage, including the Halalcore Branch 647, Fire Brigade 74, Building Regulations and other measures for securing the Public Safety 47, Markets and Slaughter Houses 64; Contribution to City Improvement Trust 51. Total being 33,56.

DEBT.

The Debt expenditure has been allocated against the various service heads to which the charges pertain. The gross total estimated for 1921-22 comes to 52,38 against 47,84 for the current year, an increase of 4,54. This is due to an increase of 3,34 on account of interest and sinking fund in respect of the Rs. 40 lakhs loan to be received this year from the Bombay Development Loan money and 2,35 on account of provisional interest on a loan of Rs. one crore proposed next year for Water Works purposes. There is a decrease of 1,16 being interest and sinking fund on the Rs. 20 lakhs Plague Loan repaid this year.

INCOME FOR 1921-22.

The General Tax this year is levied at 9½ per cent. plus 3/8 per cent. for Fire Tax. For 1921-22 to meet our expenditure I have proposed that the General Tax be increased by 1½ per cent. making it 11 per cent. and that the Fire Tax be increased 1/8 per cent. making it ½ per cent. No change is necessary in the Water Tax and the Halalcore Tax remains at the maximum. I have estimated an income of 12,00 from our share of the proceeds of the Import Duty on Cotton. This is a source of revenue which will fluctuate from year to year like our existing revenue from Town Duties. The General Tax based on the current year's rate shows an increase of 5,48, the proposed increase to 11 per cent. gives us a further revenue of 12,84, total increase being 18,32. The estimated income for 1921 22 shows an increase of 37,36 over the current year. The increase falls under the following heads:—General Tax 18,32; Import Duty on Cotton 12,00; Miscellaneous Receipts 31; the total being 30,63. Water Tax, etc., 2,55; Education, Primary—Government Contribution 83; Roads and Overbridges—Miscellaneous Receipts 10; Drainage and Sewerage—Halalcore Tax 1,65; Fire Brigade—Fire Tax 1,29; Building Regulations and other measures for securing the Public Safety—License Fees 8; Markets and Slaughter Houses 1,22; the total being 38,35. Roads and Overbridges—Decrease in Wheel Tax Receipts 99; total being 37,36.
The Government Contribution for Primary Education is based on the current year's expenditure, as Government pay the grant in the succeeding year. I have shown a decrease of 99 under Wheel Tax as I do not feel justified at present in estimating for any increased income based on the revision of the schedule approved by the Corporation.

CLOSING BALANCE.

Income estimated for 1921-22 2,27,28; Expenditure estimated for 1921-22 2,24,82, Surplus being 2,46.
The closing net Working Cash Balance works out as follows:—At the beginning of the year 22,31; Income for 1921-22 2,27,28 and Expenditure for 1921-22 2,24,82; Surplus being 2,46, Closing net Working Cash Balance is 24,77.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen that the budget estimates of both income and expenditure exceed two crores for the first time and have risen by almost exactly a crore since 1912-13. The financial position of the Corporation is very satisfactory and while undue extravagance must of course be avoided, we have to thank our predecessors for establishing us in a position where we may feel no hesitation in approving increased expenditure on many projects that are necessary in connection with the improvements and development of the City. We may do so with the greater security as every such improvement adds perceptibly to our income.

SURPLUS.

It will be seen that I have budgetted for a surplus of Rs. 2,46. This has been done for very definite reasons. There are still some further revisions of salaries proposals as to which are under consideration and which have therefore not been shown in the Establishment Schedule accompanying these estimates. The grant for Primary Education is also liable to be increased materially as proposals for the revision of teachers' salaries and the revision of the grants-in-aid are now under consideration and may involve a heavy addition to our expenses under that head. There has also been a further very heavy depreciation in the cash value of our investments. Besides this it will be recollected that there is likely to be a heavy call on our Surplus Cash Balance to square up our outstanding liabilities. The prospects of the harvest in India are far from brilliant and the fall in exchange coupled with the fact that we shall undoubtedly find it necessary to make considerable purchases of machinery, etc., outside India makes it imperative that we should allow for a margin of safety if the progress of Municipal Administration is not to be retrograde. I have therefore with considerable reluctance proposed an increase of 1½ per cent. in the General Tax and 1/8 per cent. in the Fire Tax bringing these percentages to round figures at which I hope and believe it will be found possible to retain them for a number of years. Considering the steady increase that has occurred in the price of all stores, materials and labour the very large additions to the salaries and wages of Municipal servants—the latter amounting to 17,22 as has already been stated in this note—and the increase in the price of money it would undoubtedly have been necessary still further to increase taxation, but for the receipt of a considerable sum estimated at 12,00 from the new duty on cotton. The actual receipts under the latter head may possibly particularly in the first year fall considerably short of the estimate and in the circumstances it would be foolish to budget for a deficit, when as the Corporation are aware large sums of money are certain to be required for the improvement of all departments of Municipal Administration.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

CHAWLS FOR MAHARS.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday. Mr. E. G. Turner presiding.
The Board on the motion of the Chairman, considered the question of opening chawls for Mahars, at Clerk Road, and after some discussion resolved to request H. E. the Governor to open the Chawls.
An application by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, for the lease of land on the Flats for Body Guard Lines was also considered by the Board.
The Board resolved to sell, or lease, the land measuring about thirty thouand square yards, in the rear of the Willingdon Sports Club, on the flats, at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard on the condition that the Government pay half the cost of the land to be constructed, and undertake not to close the storm water drain now on the land and also to do the filling in.

ACQUITTED ON CHARGES OF MURDER AND ABDUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17

At the High Court to-day Justice Ayling and Justice Hughes delivered judgement in the appeal preferred by S. Subba Rao, Ghouse Khan, Raman, and Najappa Chetty, against their conviction on charges of abduction and murder and the sentences of death passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore All appellants were acquitted, Their Lordships holding that the evidence on record could not possibly sustain conviction either on the charge of murder or on the charge of abduction.

Correspondence Summarized.

NON-COOPERATION WALL-BILLS.
Mr Shiralker informs us that bills to voters were posted opposite the Police Station at Umbraj and were torn down by order of the Jamadar. On complaint to the Collector he is told that under Chapter 9-A, Section 171-C of the Indian Penal Code any attempt to unduly influence voters is punishable by rigorous imprisonment for one year.

BIBLE-TEACHING AT WILSON COLLEGE.—"Diogenes" says that while the College has the right to insist upon Bible teaching it should not force its creed on unwilling ears, and he points out that many enlightened Christians in Europe no longer believe the Bible to be literally the "word of God." In England there is a movement to prevent compulsory Bible teaching in schools and in France it was stopped long ago.

A RESIGNATION.—Mr. V. G. Sirdeshmukh writes that he has resigned his Fellowship at Wilson College as he is a Non-Cooperator and because of the Principal's unsympathetic attitude with regard to compulsory Bible studies.

WILSON COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—We, the undersigned, wish to protest against the tone of the Principal's statement with regard to the conduct of Mr Nimbkar, which appeared in yesterday's "Times of India." Mr. Nimbkar was not an intruder as the Principal makes it appear, but a past student of the College accustomed to come there to see his friends. He also himself disclaimed any intention of coming to make a disturbance at the College. He considered that he had a perfect right to come there, and therefor resented the Principal's order to go out. There was certainly no cowardice nor fear of the police on his part as he returned again to-day and underwent arrest with equanimity. We regret that the Principal should have written in such a way concerning one who is so popular with Wilson College students; still more that he should have gone the length of having Mr. Nimbkar arrested.—Yours, etc.,

RAJARAM V. NADKARNI,
K. V. KENI.

WILSON COLLEGE TROUBLE

MR. NIMBKAR ARRESTED.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar a past Wilsonian was arrested yesterday at about 1 p.m. in the Wilson College premises the facts of the case may be briefly stated thus:—
Mr. Nimbkar had been in the habit of going to the Wilson College to see his friends Rev. Mackenzie the acting principal prohibited him from coming to the College on Friday the 12th Mr. Nimbkar demanded a written order to that effect Rev. Mackenzie would not give it Mr Nimbkar went to the College again on Tuesday and this time the Principal threatened to call in the police to eject him from the premises Mr. Nimbkar protesting his innocense, waited for the police for half-an-hour and the police not arriving he quietly went home stating his intention to return the next day. Accordingly on Wednesday he was again in the College and Mr. Mackenzie had him arrested. It is alleged that before the arrest Mr. Nimbkar asked for the warrant and that the Sergeant pushed him out by the neck saying "Here is the warrant". We understand that Mr. Nimbkar has been released on the bail offered by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar Editor "Sandesh" and that the case is to come before Mr. Khariaz to-day at 11 a.m. Great excitement prevailed in the College at the time of the arrest and the principal was greeted with a chorus of "shame shame" by his students.

PROMISED LAND FOR ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

WHAT ARE THE REAL FACTS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 17.

The Principal of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, wires:—"The other day Mr. Niaz Ali Matavalli of the village Jamalpur said to me in person and in the presence of 10 old students of the College that he never directly or indirectly promised Mr. Mohamad Ali any land for the new National College. He gave the same statement in writing to the Honorary Secretary of the M. A. O. College. This shows that either Mr. Mohamad Ali is labouring under some grave misunderstanding or Mr. Niaz Ali is playing a double game."

ALL-INDIA COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Mr. R. J. Gokhale, President of the Working Committee of the All-India College Students' Conference to be held at Nagpur, was on deputation here for the last three days. A public meeting of the college students of Poona was held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, on Tuesday the 16th instant, under the presidenship of Prof. Gharpure when Mr. Gokhale, spoke about the necessity of having an All-India students' confertnce in these times and made appeal to the students of Poona to help their Nagpur co-workers in making the first session a grand success. A resolution expressing full sympathy with the holding of the conference was unanimously passed. Another resolution, concerning the formation of a working committee representing different college, for the purpose of collecting funds and of doing propaganda work was also carried with acclamation.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The following horses are left in for the second day (Thursday) for the Lucknow Autumn Meeting.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lulad 10-5; Careless Girl 9-7; Country Maid 7-11; Kishoree 7-8; I. Wonder 7-0.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Chester 9-2; Crusader 9-0; Antonio 8-9; Crusader 8-7; Arab Knight 8-4; Shahin 8-0; Nimble 7-12; Balance 7-0.

THE PRAGNARAIN BHARGAVA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Sarfaraz 10-2; Blackstone 9-1; Bally Arkle 8-5; Toddy 8-5; Blackfriar 8-1; Kestrel II. 7-8; R. G. 7-7; Submarine II. 7-5; Foam 7-0.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mount Pleasant 11-3; Alladin 9-7; Lightning 9-2; Najdi 8-13; Subeh Pasha 8-11; Crescent 8-5; Rajkumar 7-4; Pilot 7-2; Munshi 7-0.

THE ARMY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nadim 11-7; Fairygold 11-4; Winkles 11-1; Orissa 10-6; Rockfeller 9-8; Burg 9-7.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance mile.

Valcum 9-2; Maylass 8-3; Lough Corrib 8-3; Forard Away 8-1; Nicebird 7-12; Loch D. 7-12; Lesoleil 7-11; Dollet 7-6; Nicegun 7-5; Maudallan 7-0.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dickson 9-4; Ironcheet 9-1; Napoleon 8-9; Lamington 8-7; Honey 8-7; Municipal 8-7; Varlet 8-2; Nimble 7-10; Khagna 7-9; Distemper 7-9; Tarpedo 7-8.

THE FIRST GUJERAT PATEL TALATI CONFERENCE.

The Gujarat Village Officer's Union was instituted a few months ago. Many talatis and patels have been enlisted as members from all the districts of Gujarat except Thana district. The total number of members at present is 1,350 i.e., 850 talatis and 500 patels. We request all the remaining talati and patel brothers to be members of this Union as soon as possible, as the First Patel Talati Conference is to be held on the 20th-21st-22nd of November.
The following aims would be kept in view in the work of the conference
(1) To protect the rights of and create the feeling of unity among village Officers of Gujarat. (2) To diffuse culture and education among them and to make necessary efforts as regards the increment of their pay, promotions and pensions. (3) To foster unity between the people and the officers of the village and to encourage them to make united efforts for their prosperity.
The following Honorary staff has been appointed for the First Patel Talati Conference.
Chairman—Reception Committee, Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Narsinghlal Mohanlal Talati, Hon. Joint Secretaries, Mr. Devshanker Jayshanker Jha, Mr. Bhimbhai Dayabhai Mehta.

SENTENCED FOR COMMITTING

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliviera, disposed of a case in which Inspector Newly charged (1) Keshavlal Hemchand (2) Kara Hema (3) Bhagwanji Seoji (4) Moolchand Amthalal (5) Ramji Narayen and (6) Bapulal Prabhulal with being members of unlawful assembly with common object of committing mischief and criminal intimidation and with rioting mischief and housebreaking by night, (in connection with a disturbance in a tea-shop at Bhuleshwar) prosecuting Inspector, Fenan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the first accused, Mr. Ishwardas, pleader, for the third and the fourth accused and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, for the sixth accused
The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.
The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the first five accused and gave the benifit of doubt to the sixth accused and ordered him to be acquitted.
The second and the fifth accused who has been in custody since October 19th, were sentenced each to two months' regorous imprisonment on each of the charges and the rest of the accused who had been inlarged on bail on the 22nd October were sentenced to two months' and three weeks' hard labour on each of the charges.

MR. GANDHI'S RECENT TOUR.

AT SANGLI AND MIRAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Nov. 16.

From Gadag Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, en route to Bombay, broke journey at Sangli and Miraj. Successful meetings were held. The Mahatmaji and Maulana attended a ladies' meeting from whom the response was encouraging. A purse was given at Gadag and Sangli The leaders went to the weaving houses of Gadag, where special arrangements were made to show them how work was done. This industry is carried on a small scale, but promises improvements if more capital is invested. Silk sarees of Bangalore yarn are made and they are good enough to compete with any foreign stuff.
Popular feeling is to abstain from voting and the statistics will not at all please the supporter of Councils.
The Hon. Mr. Belvi of Belgaum has suspended practice and his son will follow after finishing the cases in hand.
The Mahatmaji and Maulana Shaukat Ali leave Bombay on the 19th by mail for Jhansi, Delhi, Aligarh, Benares and Allahabad.

NADWA TRUSTEES TO DISCONTINUE GOVT. GRANT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

Nadwa trustees decide discontinuance of Government grant by more then two thirds majority.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17.

S S Dongola, Newby, London, etc.
S S Santamalto, Misselwhte, Colombo.
S S Morvada, Mills, London, etc.
S S Assaye, Warner, London, etc.
S S Dux, Henry, Bangkok.
S S Lhasa, Woolat, Karachi.
S S Meteor, Bennet, Marseilles.
The following vessels obtained their pratique clearances yesterday:—
S S Alesia, Stephen, Calcutta.
S S Greistone, Owen, Calcutta.
S S Purnea, Cuthbert, Bussreh.
S S Rampur, Grant, Calcutta.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Manilla for Calcutta.
Steamer Branstifels for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Aratoon Opear far Durbar, etc.
Steamer Santa Maria for New York.
Steamer Klagsbury for New York.
Steamer Artertisia for Liverpool, etc.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 17.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—420 cwt. deer horns, G. Suchedinso; 1,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.; 7,000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 3 cwt. dry fish maws, Grindlay & Co.; 20 cwt. bassia seed, Grindlay & Co.; 33 bales woollen carpets, Bonajor & Co.; 300 cwt. linseed oil, R. P. Wagle & Co.

S S Dongola for London:—14 cwt. fish maws, Chathoo.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—27 cwt. wool raw, J. A. Begbie; 66 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon & Co.; 15 bales cotton twist, David Mills & Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finley & Co.; 20 bales wool, Haji Abdulla K. Co.; 4,000 cwt. groundnuts, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales wool, Lyon Lord & Co.; 700 cwt. casein, Napier Treading Co.; 3,000 cwt. cottonseed oil cakes, A. Druce; 300 bales cotton, Khimjee Veeram; 150 cwt. wool, L. Karomsi; 25 cwt. wool J. Karra.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—4 tons wood plank, Cox & Co.; 3,080 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marsellies:—5,660 cwt. sinseed, Ralli Bros.; 300 cwt. cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.; 2 bales silk waste, Cox & Co.

S S Scindia for Manchester:—9 cwt. earthen ware, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 4 cwt. glassware, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 7 cwt. linen, Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey.

S S Scindia for Leith:—9,000 cwt. linseed, Louise Drefus & Co.; 12,200 cwt. cotton seed, Louise Drefus & Co.

S S Santiallatia for Genda: 100 bales cotton, R. M. Naidu.

S S Dangala for Dunkirk:—2,500 tons manganese ore, King, King & Co.

S S Santa Malta for New York:—240 cwt. assafoltida, H. A. Hasen Lari; 369 cwt. gum khads, S. Chapsy & Co.; 101 cwt. gum arabis, S. Chapsy & Co.; 60 cwt. sandle wood, Nerseo Muljee.

S S Dangala for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 320 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 2,500 cwt. manganese Mitsu B. Kaisha.

S S Santa Maria for Barcelona—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. Ltd.; 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Dangala for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Yetrafu Maru for Kobe:—750 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Yetrafu Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Yetrafu Maru for Shanghai:—1 case cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Barma Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Hukumchand Rambhagat & Co.; 200 bales cotton, R. D. Tata & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1 case cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading; 2,000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Techohu Menhana K. Kaisha.

S S Barma Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Nippon M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. M. Kabu Kaisha.

S S Barma Maru for Yohhashi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—850 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Hongkong:—80 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. H. Brady & Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, N. M. Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Nov. 17.

S S Saiam Maru from Kobe, Agent's Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—1,848 bales cotton, 34 case procelain ware, 268 cases glass ware, 20 bales glass ware, 31 cases cotton goods, 728 bales cotton shirting, 22 cases cotton shirts, 41 cases metal boxes, 212 cases enamelled ware, 38 cases nickled ware, 15 cases alleminum, 415 bales drill ware, 15 cases capper goods, 89 cases rubber goods, 738 bales cotton sheeting, 72 cases silk goods, 2,218 bales rayman, 25 cases tea, 25 cases black tea 25 cases green tea.

S S Coconada from Basra, Agents B I. S. N. Co. Ltd.:—4,925 baskets wet dates, 2 cases wet dates, 48 bags dry dates, 3 cases dates.

S S Mergheb from Calcutta, Agents W. A. Graham & Co. Ltd.:—6,010 tons coal.

PEOPLE'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Secretaries to the Fund write to say:—
Relief operations were continued during October on the same scale as in September. The number of persons daily relieved at the end of the month at the various centres was as follows:—
1. Astarang 1,214; 2. Brahmagiri 1,457; 3. Delang station 1,215; 4. Garh Torihon 1,230; 5. Joonai 1,116; 6. Pipli 1,426; 7. Sungaradi 1,179. Total 8,835.
The number of villages served was 662.
A large quantity of cloth was also distributed during the month.
2. Out of the six cheap rice shops opened by the Committee the two at Malud and Kanda were closed, being no longer required. The remaining four will be closed during the current month.
3. During the month the Gujarat Amateurs' Club of Calcutta staged a Hindi play, giving the full income of the performance to the famine fund. About Rs 3,000 were realised.
4. The new crop in this district being very hopeful the prevailing distress has considerably abated. We hope to be able to close the relief operations during the current month, and thereafter to submit our final report to the public.
5. The total amount received by public contribution during the month was Rs. 5,000 and the balance at the end of the month was Rs. 3,073 As the work is being closed, the public is requested not to send further contributions.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Muroran Maru left New York for Bombay on the 8th instant, and will arrive here on the 15th December, via Karachi.

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Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible. A short letter stands a better chance of publication than a long one.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 18, 1920.

THE NEW WAR.

Some days ago we hazarded the prophecy, in spite of statements in the English Press which seemed to point to the collapse of Bolshevist Russia, that the middle East was on the point of boiling up. Well, it has boiled up with a vengeance. General Wrangel has gone the way of Kolchak, Denikin and Yudenich. He is begging the Allies for transport for the women and children of his following from the Crimea, which is no longer tenable, probably to Constantinople, already overdone with Russian refugeees and threatened with a famine by their multitude. The Turkish patriots have broken the resistance of the Armenian Republic and so joined forces with the Green army. They are now attacking Georgia, another republic in the interest of the Allies, whose hostile attitude menaces the flank of the advancing Greens and Reds. By Greens we mean the Muslim army of the Soviets; by Reds, the actual Bolsheviks, who in the present Asiatic venture, we imagine, are not strongly represented. Simultaneously with this strong drive towards the East, the Turkish patriot troops are pushing westward in the Brusa region and south westward in Cilicia. From the point of view of Mustafa Kemal Pasha the most important front is that against the Greeks in Western Anatolia. On that front will eventually be concentrated the main strength of the Turco-Russian Alliance, with the object of expelling the Greek troops from Anatolia. This ought not to be a difficult undertaking, at a moment when the Greek troops are quarrelling among themselves, the Venizelists against the Loyalists, and Greece itself seems on the verge of revolution.

When a little while ago we stated in these columns that M. Venizelos, though idolised in London and in Paris, was anything but popular in Greece itself and pointed out that he had imprisoned eighty thousand of his political opponents, many of our readers thought us mad; so utterly at variance was our assertion with the prevailing "information" and belief. But the result of the Greek elections now confirms the truth of that assertion; which we venture to say that no-one having close acquaintance with Greek history in the last few years would have disputed. The Greeks are a proud—we might even say an aggressively conceited—nation, and it was impossible that they could view the overrunning of Greek territory —"neutral territory"—by the Allies as anything but an affront to their national dignity. The King upheld the nation's dignity, as they considered, and Venizelos, with the help of foreign Powers, dethroned the king and placed the country at the mercy of the Powers in question. M. Venizelos hoped that the great territorial gains at the expense of Turkey which he had obtained as his reward from the Allies for making Greece their doormat would so delight his countrymen as to make them forget their humiliation in the war. But knowing something of the feeling which prevailed in Greece, we ventured to predict that it would not be so. And now the Greeks, in spite of all repressive measures adopted by the Venizelist administration, have decidedly proclaimed that they have had enough of M. Venizelos, and that they are loyal to King Constantine whom he deposed. To call the anti-Venizelist party the pro-German party is to beg the question. It also shows a total lack of understanding of the Hellenic point of view, which really takes but slight account of foreign politics. The majority of the Greek nation wanted to preserve neutrality; King Constantine to all appearance stood for dignified neutrality, while Venizelos sought by any means to drag the country into war upon the side of the Allies. The King stood therefore for the dignity of Greece, and Venizelos stood as its assailant. It is not as a pro-German that the Greeks regard their exiled King, but as a stout pro-Greek deposed and persecuted for Greek sympathies. That is the Hellenic point of view, and it would be well for the Allies to understand it at this moment. If they are blinded by the pro-German misconception, they may be led into an act of great injustice capable of alienating a nation which they have done so much to win. The Powers, according to their arrangement with M. Venizelos have the right to prevent the restoration of King Constantine. But the bulk of the Greek nation, who do not acknowledge Venizelos, can hardly be expected to be pleased with an arrangement made by him against the nation's will. It is a delicate situation which requires most careful handling. In any case it seems unlikely that the majority of Greeks were ever much in sympathy with Venizelist aims in Turkey, and pretty certain that the approach of the Muslim army of the Soviets will hasten and complete their disillusionment with such adventures.

So much for the Western aspect of events. As for their Eastern aspect, thanks to the mistakes of the Allied diplomacy, the present turn of affairs will cause intense excitement throughout Asia, and would have been viewed with unmixed satisfaction, but for one doubtful factor in the situation. What exactly is the object of the Moscow Government in this Islamic war? Is it disinterested? Do they wish to impose their system on the Turkish people, or is it merely a firm Alliance with the Turkish nation based on gratitude and mutual interest that they are seeking? The Bolsheviks are now in possession of the whole pre-war Russian empire with the exception of Poland Finland and Georgia. Except Azerbaijan, which is Turkish, and so has its uses in connection with the present Turkish venture, we do not know that any part of that territory is to-day allowed more independence than it enjoyed under the Czardom. The sympathy of the East is with the Bolshevists only in so far as they defend the rights and liberties of Eastern peoples. If Bolshevism turns out to be only another form of Russian imperialism, Orientals will have none of it, and there will soon be war between the Greens and Reds in Soviet territory. It is only the treatment of Turkey by the Allies which has given Moscow for the present the hegemony of Central Asia.

ORIENTAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The news that Mr. Gandhi is giving his attention to panchayets in connection with the Non-Cooperation movement interests us deeply; for the panchayet system is the old Oriental system of local government, and the first criticism of the Montagu Reform which occurred to British Orientalists was that the scheme proposed was purely occidental, and therefor possibly ill-suited to the peoples of the East. In Turkey, after the Revolution, the Parliamentary system, though accepted nominally, was really abrogated in favour of the panchayet system, for each lodge of the Committee of Union and Progress was in fact a panchayet; and this was done of necessity and in the interests of representative Government. In Russia a few months after the Revolution, Parliamentary Government gave place to the Soviet or panchayet system, and for the same reason. In both cases the Parliamentary system was found to favour the forces of reaction and to prevent the people's voice from being clearly heard. In its original form, the Oriental system of self-government would strike the Western mind no doubt as primitive and rather chaotic. The commune or guild—indeed every community which wished to do so —elected its own sheykh by acclamation. This sheykh or headman was thenceforth the representative of the community, as such acknowledged by the Government. He became absolutely responsible for the behaviour of the community, and liable even to execution for the crime of any of its members. He thus, of necessity, enjoyed an absolute authority over the community during his time of office. But the points we wish to emphasise regarding his position are that he derived authority first of all from the community, that he represented the community in the fullest sense of the word, and that he was subject to dismissal at the will of the community. One writer on the subject has described his jurisdiction as "a despotism tempered by assassination." But that is a telling rather than a fair description, and in point of fact does not apply to the primitive position of the headman. The "despotism tempered by assassination" came much later, after a despotic central Government had taken the appointment of the headman from the community and vested that appointment in itself.

Everyone who has ever handled crowds of men in Eastern countries knows that they are unmanageable save by their own headman. A disorderly mob of Arabs, for example, clamouring for they know not what, can be reduced to order and to reason in a moment by the simple question: "Where is your sheykh?" Some person is at once put forward as a spokesman, and the crowd is always ready to accept his judgement. The horrors of forced labour of which we hear so much in former days were mitigated and made tolerable for the labourers by this little detail of self-government. They worked under men of their own choosing and formed in fact self-governing communities. But the case is different when the chief of the gang becomes the representative not of the community but of the employer or the Government, as the case may be. We have often noticed Europeans making the mistake of treating the men's sheykh as if he were an English foreman, that is to say, primarily the employer's agent; we have seen the said sheykh lose authority over the men in consequence, and another sheykh elected in their interests. The result was discord, all the work went wrong, and the employer blamed the Oriental character for this, when he should have blamed his lack of understanding of that character.

Similarly the transformation of the headman of the commune or the guild into a representative not of the people but the Government, has been a cause of discontent and great discouragement to the communities concerned. It has happened everywhere throughout the East. The sheykh-ul-balad in Syria and Mesopotamia, the omdeh in Egypt, the mudir in Turkey, once an elected popular representative, is now a Government official giving orders; and everywhere the change has tended to rob the working folk of all initiative. Is it not possible to restore that ancient system in its pristine form, imparting, vigour to the nation in a natural manner, as a necessary complement to foreign Parliamentary institutions which it may eventually supplant. We think the parliamentary institutions necessary in the present stage of India's national development because they symbolise the one uniting factor in all India at the present moment, which is European education. But without the revival of the ancient Oriental system, in connection with them, the said European institutions will remain only a veneer upon the nation's life, which, when it cracks and peels off, will disclose confusion.

Notes of the Day.

"An Insult to the Country."

Bombay prides itself upon being "urbs primus in Indis" and possesses the reputation of having one of the most efficient Municipalities in the whole of India. But a close scrutiny of the activities of our City Fathers and of their views expressed in the course of Municipal debates more often than otherwise leads one to question how far the claims of Bombay to superiority can be substantiated. In the last Corporation meeting one of the chief points raised was the temporary appointment of an Assistant Deputy Commissioner during the temporary vacancy created by Mr. Masani—the present incumbent going on six months' leave. The Commissioner in his letter makes the none-too-flattering statement that "no officer suitable to relieve Mr. Masani is at present available in the Municipal service" and expresses considerable anxiety whether "Government might be in a position to make available the services of a suitable officer for a period of six months." Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia struck the right note when he pointed out that it was an insult to the country to suggest that no suitable Indian could be found to occupy the post and that the Municipality should go a-begging to the Government to secure the services of an I.C.S. man. Can those who voted against the proposition and ultimately weighted the scale in favour of a mendicant expedition to Government for the loan of an officer, say that they did so because of their inability to find a capable man elsewhere. If so, it is a sad confession of failure and is unmistakably indicative of the myopic vision of these individuals. One can form an idea of the onerous duties attached to the office by certain incidental references to them in the Commissioner's letter: "Besides relieving the Commissioner of a considerable amount of routine work, Mr. Masani has inaugurated certain desirable changes especially in the Market Department." The efficient carrying on of such routine work would indeed require a versatile junior of the heaven-born service! The country is making insistent demands for the Indianisation of the Government services and at such a time our City Fathers, going counter to the people's aspirations, are resorting to this retrograde step of having recourse to Government help. The story of the evolution of Municipal liberty in England is mainly an account of an uncompromising and relentless struggle against possible royal and official encroachments, and it would be well if our Corporators took example from this and endeavoured their utmost to free the Municipality of "the first city in India" from the leading strings of Governmental control.

An Unnatural Bias.

The state of the road-ways in the city of Bombay is a very natural source of wonder to the foreign visitor, particularly after he has heard that they are in the charge of a Municipality largely composed of Indian gentlemen, which has a free hand in this matter; for the comparatively few roads which are frequented by Europeans are well-kept, while those in purely Indian quarters of the town are left in a condition which can only be described as disgraceful from the point of view of any road surveyor in any country in the world possessing modern roads. This evident partiality can hardly be the result of accident, and we should like to ask the Corporation to explain the reason of it. The condition of the roads in certain "native" quarters of the town is such as to involve some cruelty to animals if not to men. The horses and the little bullocks find it hard to get along in places with their loaded gharries, and are accordingly harassed by their drivers; and the traffic in such quarters is chiefly horse or bullock-drawn. It seems hard that the Corporation's only care should be for motor cars, which have no feelings. The dust, too, from the roads that we complain of, is a public nuisance and cannot be good for the eyesight or the general health of the inhabitants. But they are "only natives" and, being well used to neglect of all kinds, they do not complain. All the more reason that the Corporation should take thought for them.

A Charitable Work.

We have received the Third Annual Report of the work of the Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary of Davar House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, which contains ample evidence of the value of the work accomplished under the careful supervision of Dr. B. V. Rayakar, the Medical Officer-in-Charge. 5,314 patients in all were treated during the year (3,317 Parsees, 1,794 Hindus, 122 Muhammadans, 7 Anglo-Indians and 74 others). Visitors who visited the dispensary testify to its admirable cleanliness and its growing popularity in the district. It is to be hoped that the activities of Dr. Rayakar and his assistants will shortly be extended with the public help. A statement of accounts is furnished, from which it seems that the dispensary is run at wonderfully small expense, considering the greatness of the work accomplished.

The Case of Secondary Teachers.

We have received a copy of a petition drawn up by the Association of Secondary Teachers for presentation to H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay. It contains the following statement:—

That considering that the prices of even the bare necessaries of life have risen 200 per cent. and that the standard of living has gone up very high, considering also the arduous and responsible duties a teacher has to do in these days in imparting instruction according to improved methods of teaching, for which he has always to be in touch with the new educational principles and theories which are daily undergoing change, your Excellency's humble memorialist ventures to think that both the minimum of Rs. 80 and the maximum of Rs. 200 are too low and should be raised to Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 respectively, the latter to be reached in 15 years, the selection grades coming after this maximum. It is needless to point out here the important and responsible nature of the duties of a secondary teacher, since Government themselves have recognised it in para. 9 of their letter No. 2943 of 16th August, 1919, to the Government of India, in which it is said: "It is these officers that principally stimulate the intellect, train the capacities and mould the character of the rising generation in its earlier stages and thus indirectly determine, to some extent, the range and efficiency of still higher education."

In view of their own utterance it seems to us that Government should show every possible consideration to men whose duties are of such immense importance to the State. The social status of the teacher should be made respectable, and that cannot be done on a starvation wage, or without due prospect of preferment for assistant teachers.

The Rules of the Duello.

Some of our correspondents seem to think that "The Chronicle" is the proper place for them to have a hit at persons of importance with impunity. We would therefore impress upon our readers that it is our rule henceforward that all letters criticising the behaviour or opinions of any individual, must be signed with the writer's own name and must bear his address, or they will stand no chance of publication in our columns. It is manifestly unsportsmanlike to take a shot at anyone without exposing yourself to his aim, yet that is what the correspondent who attacks a well-known person, while stipulating that his own true name shall not be published, may be said to do. Supposing he receives a crushing answer, it does not disconcert him, since the public cannot penetrate his pseudonym, whereas he, for his part, may have done his utmost to discredit the object of his criticism or attack.

Compulsory Bible Teaching.

The recrudescence of trouble in the Wilson College over the question of compulsory Bible teaching and the progress of events have been duly reported in our columns. On Monday the members of the Wilson College, past and present, assembled in a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to consider the steps to be taken and, among other resolutions, one condemning "the compulsory attendance of non-Christian students as wrong in principle and harmful practice" and another condemning "the unjust and arbitrary action of the Principal in refusing re-admission to several members of the deputation", were passed. Apart from all questions of principle and the fundamental issues involved, we ask the authorities concerned from a purely utilitarian point of view, what is the good of ramming religious instruction down the throat of an unwilling batch of students. Further, College students are supposed to have passed beyond the stage of spoon-feeding and we are of opinion that the compulsory administration of doses of religion at the rate of forty-five minutes' instruction per day is calculated to have no beneficial effects apart from setving to clear the bronchial tubes of professors engaged in this delectable task preparatory to the more serious labours of the day. The Principal in his reply to the deputation of students said that "compulsory Bible teaching could not be discontinued—it being the primary motive of the mission in starting the College." Cannot an institution outgrow its ideals or the purposes for which it had been intended? No institution is to be bound down by rules of cast-iron rigidity and it behoves the Principal of an educational institution to keep level with the age. We hope the representation of the students to the Senate will induce that body to take a more liberal policy in keeping with the spirit of the times.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT SINGAPUR.

PROCEEDS ON SHOOTING TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

Singapore.—M. Clemenceau has arrived from Java. He attended the laying of the foundation-stone of the Straits War Memorial and proceeded on a shooting tour in Johore and other Malay States.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FIRST PLENARY SITTING.

M. HYMANS ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

Geneva.—The first plenary sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations opened this morning with but little ceremony. The austere interior of reformation hall where the League foregathers was filled with a black-coated assembly, the only patch of colour being the scarlet uniforms of the ushers. There were a number of vacant places when M. Hymans, the Belgian representative, rang the bell and M. Motta, President of the Swiss Republic, welcomed the delegates. The election of a permanent president resulted in M. Hymans receiving thirty-five out of forty-one votes.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

SELECT COMMITTE'S FURTHER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

The Select Committee on national expenditure in a further report confirms the previous censure published in London last July with regard to the sale of the St. Omer dump by the Disposals Board to Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., for half a million sterling. The report includes the statement from Bangalore by Major Burnett of the Air Force and the late commander of the St. Omer depot, who says he obtained an offer of a hundred thousand sterling above Leyland's offer and he immediately communicated with the Disposals Board, but nothing was done in the matter.

EXPENDITURE ON TROOPS IN NEAR EAST.

MR. ASQUITH SPEAKS OF "GRIEVOUS UNDER-ESTIMATE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

Mr. Asquith in a speech in London said in his opinion the official estimate of fifty millions sterling yearly as the cost of 160,000 British and Indian troops in the Near East, including 101,000 in Mesopotamia was a grievous under-estimate and he would be agreeably surprised if the cost did not reach seventy millions sterling in the current financial year. He urged abolition of this gigantic, fruitless, futile expenditure; we must convince the Arabs of our good faith and let them govern themselves.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji were presented to the Queen to-day, who thanked them for their generosity towards the ex-service officers and men.

PRIVATE MEETING DISSOLVED BY POLICE.

A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWADA, Nov. 15.

A meeting of the guardians under the presidentship of Moulvi Abdur Rahim convened by the Local Government aided high school in the school premises to consider the resolutions passed at a public meeting requesting renunciation of aid and affiliation. Acceptance of the said resolutions was moved and seconded, but the Police brought about a dissolution of the meeting by their unceremonious intrusion, in spite of the President's previous warning. Strike is expected. The public mind is very much excited over it.

GUJRAT MAHAVIDYALAYA OPENED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya was opened today. Principal Gidwani delivered his opening address. He exhorted students to cultivate discipline and self-restrict and asked them to renounce all vestiments that can remind of the past slavery. He hoped as soldiers of the nation, they would be clad in the national uniform, which is *khudder*. He reminded them of their responsibilities as Non-Cooperationists. A resolution extending fraternal greetings to the free University of Islam at Aligarh was unanimously passed.

TURKS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

ARE THEY CO-OPERATING AGAINST ARMENIANS?

MENACE TO BRITISH INTERESTS IN EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Aneurin Williams who asked a question regarding the position in Armenia, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that he had no information that the Bolsheviks were co-operating with the Turkish Nationalists or that the latter were numerically superior to the Armenians.

It appeared that direct territorial communication had been established between Azerbaijan and Anatolia but any ultimate menace to British interests in the East would be dealt with as it arose. Every effort was being made to secure Turkish ratification of the treaty.

Mr. O'Connor suggested that the essential condition of any understanding with the Bolsheviks should be that the Bolsheviks should not aid the Turks against the Armenians.

Mr. Harmsworth assured him that that the consideration was in the mind of Government.

PROTECTION OF POLICE IN IRELAND.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

In reply to another question Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that every possible step was being taken to protect the police in Ireland. The Government was simply enforcing law in Ireland and he thought they were doing it successfully. The police were suffering heavier casualties, because they were no longer remaining in barracks as they had to do until the Government was ready two or three months ago, but were going all over the country enforcing law and therefore they were running greater risks. But there was overwhelming evidence that the power and authority of law were being established throughout the country.

PROPOSED INDIAN ARMY EDUCATION CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India was considering the proposals for the formation of an Indian Army Education Corps. He also stated that when the revised rates of the Indian Army pay were being worked out, the question of differentiation between the married and the unmarried officers would be considered.

DEPARTURE OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE ROYAL FAMILY BIDS GOD SPEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

H. M. the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the other members of the Royal Family bade God-speed to the Duke of Connaught this morning. Captain the Hon. Francis Needham accompanied H. R. H. A number of distinguished people were on the platform at Victoria and a large crowd witnessed his departure. The Duke appeared to be in good health and it is authoritatively stated that his absences from a few recent functions was purely precautionary.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped to announce Lord Chelmsford's successor shortly.

SOVIET TROOPS IN CHINA.

AGAINST SEMENOFF DETACHMENTS.

TO BE WITHDRAW AS SOON AS TASK IS FINISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 17.

A Moscow wireless reports that Tchitcherin has sent a message to the Chinese Foreign Minister stating that in response to the request of the Chinese troops the Soviet troops will enter China to assist the Chinese against the Semenoff detachments, which have entered Chinese Manchuria, but will withdraw as soon as their tasks are accomplished.

WRANGEL READY TO EMBARK.

APPEAL TO AMERICA TO SAVE THE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—In readiness to embark on a steamer General Wrangel on Saturday moved his headquarters to the quay at Sebastopol. Forty thousand persons are reported to have been evacuated.

General Wrangel has appealed to the Americans to save the wounded from being slaughtered.

CRIMEAN REFUGEES.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ORDERED TO ASSIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 17.

Washington.—Upon the urgent recommendation of the American naval commander all American warships in the Black Sea have been ordered to assist the refugees to leave the Crimea.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The following communique dated November 15, is issued:—Wana Wazir Jirga did not come in on the 10th November, the time limit fixed for the acceptance of our terms. On the 12th the Wana column advanced to Chargalai, and occupied Shahur Tangi, without opposition on the following day. A few small Mahsud and Wazir gangs are in the Shahur Valley and a lashkar of about 400 Wana Wazir as reported in the vicinity of Sarwakai are the Sarwakai Wazirs of Shaikairlo. Shakai Wazirs are reported to be endeavouring to collect their share of rifles and fine demanded by our terms, but there are no indications at present that the Wazirs of Wana intend to comply and active operations against the tribe will probably be necessary.

The recalcitrant elements among the Mahsuds are still responsible for some sniping and raiding on Tank Kamline of communications and are reported to be trying to raise a lashkar to help the Wana Wazirs. The attitude of the remainder of the tribe continues satisfactory and on November 7th a Jirga of Shahur Mahsuds and friendly Malik was interviewed and promised to give hostages to accompany our troops as far as Sarwakai as a guarantee of friendly attitude of their sections.

FRACAS NEAR KHYBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The "Englishman" writes:—A report has been received that strong party, presumably belonging to the Afghan frontier, took possession near the boundary pillar near the winding station in Khyber and poured hot fire on the guard composed of the men of the 2/42nd Deolali regiment under a British officer. The Landikhana moveable column arrived to reinforce the garrison and, after machine gun fire and the throwing of bombs, the enemy gave way towards the Afghan frontier.

Only one casualty is reported on our side, while about 10 men are believed to have been killed by our machine gun fire.

CHITTAGONG GOVT. COLLEGE BOYS OUT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 16.

Students of the Chittagong Government Madrasah College are on strike from to-day. The remaining, some boarders, are guarded by the teachers and superintendent. After striking they met with other strikers of Government Moslem High School and bounded the town in a body with shouts of "Allah-O-Akbar." A National institution will start next Friday.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Social Service League on Tuesday evening, Lady Willingdon presiding, in the course of her speech referred to the lamentable conditions of the slums in which the poorer classes now lived and the effect these conditions had on the child mortality. She urged the League to enlist active interest of the well-to-do classes in its work.

FIGHTING AT IMAMADULLAH.

BRIDGE SEIZED BY BRITISH.

COUNTER-ATTACK BY INSURGENTS FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

A War Office communiqué regarding Mesopotamia says that the Thirty-fourth Brigade Column advancing from Samawa to the north seized a bridge over the Euphrates at Imamadullah. Two hundred insurgents counter-attacked, but were driven off.

The British casualties were over forty. The insurgents lost more heavily.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL FIELDS.

QUESTION OF CONCESSION FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m.. Nov. 17.

Replying to Major Ormsby-Gore Mr. Lloyd George said that concession for the further development of the Mosul and South Kurdistan oilfields had not been granted to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, while, before it was decided who was to develop the oilfields, it would be necessary first to establish an Arab authority.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

SOME OF ITS PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 17.

Reuter learns that a new Persian Cabinet has been formed with Sepahdarazam as Premier and Fahimoddowleh as Acting Foreign Minister.

THE PROMISED LAND.

MR. N. ALI EXPLAINS.

(From Mr. M. Ali.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 13.

A great deal of fuss has been made about the offer of land by Mr. Neaz Ali in his *wakf* villages adjoining the College if needed for any buildings of the National Muslim University and it has been openly asserted by the Hon. Secretary and a few newspapers that act as his henchmen that I have been at last caught lying. It is not with a view to habilitate myself in estimation of these purveyors of falsehoods, but to expose one more of their intrigues that I desire to declare I have in my possession the original draft of the Press message announcing Mr. Neaz Ali's offer. At the bottom of it I wrote out yesterday the exact translation of it and showed it to Mr. Newd Ali in the presence of some two dozen witnessers, to whom it was also read out. Mr. Newz Ali then asked a relation of his to make the following endorsement on his behalf:—"Contents of the telegraphic message are true. I did not have an occasion to speak to Mr. Mohamed Ali about land in the village. Nevertheless, I certainly told some students that if the National College needed any land it could be given to it from *wakf* village of Jamalpur, as it had been given for the Minto Circle to the College." This was signed both by Amanuensis and by Mr. Neazali himself and handed back to me without the least demur or hesitation. I may add that this is precisely what I had all along understood and intended to convey. Mr. Neaz Ali along with one of his two co-trustees had already given land to the College for the Minto Circle from one of these *wakf* villages on an annual rental and now offered lease of site for any university buildings free of rent. Everybody knows that *wakf* land cannot be transferred, and I had taken care to add in the draft of the Press message that villages were *wakf* property the moment I came to know of that. I cannot understand why the word *wakf* does not occur in the message as published in the "Leader." It may have been omitted in fairing out the message or by the telegraphist. Mr. Neaz Ali never transferred any land and I never announced it. He certainly offered it rent free for the university and I gratefully announced that offer After this, I trust, I shall not be called upon to contradict any more lies of the Hony. Secretary. I certainly cannot spare more time for such contradictions between now and my early incarceration for which I hear he has been pressing the Lieutenant-Governor with every hope of success.

MUZZLING IN PUNJAB!

H. R. CONFERENCE PROHIBITED.

ADDRESS TO COL. WEDGWOOD STOPPED.

A REPLY TO GOVT. OF INDIA COMMUNIQUE?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 16.

In reply to the notice sent by the Reception Committee to hold a session of the Provincial Home Rule Conference here on the 19th. 20th and 21st the Deputy Commissioner has prohibited holding the same and of the meeting for the presentation of an address to Col. Wedgwood. Therefore, the Reception Committee has decided to cancel the holding of any procession and the presentation of an address to Col. Wedgwood with regret and postpone under protest the session of the Home Rule Conference. Those intending to join the Conference here, are requested not to come to Amritsar. The District Congress and Khilafat Committee, Home Rule and Sikh Leagues will kindly make it known in their places that the session of the Conference will not be held. All gentlemen whom invitations have been sent by letter and wire will please consider the same as cancelled for the present. The Reception Committee is thankful to all who accepted our invitations and promised to grace the occasion with their presence. The Deputy Commissioner's letter, endorsing the prohibitary orders is as follows:—

"In reply to your letter dated the 13th instant, which reached me on the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that as in my opinion the Home Rule Conference is likely to promote sedition or disaffection and public excitement. I regret that the Conference meetings cannot be allowed in Amritsar City, in which the Indian Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 is in force and an order under Section 5 of Act X of 1911 prohibiting the meetings of the Conference is enclosed for the information of the Reception Committee. I request, therefore, that you will be good enough to cancel the notices which you have issued to the public in connection with these meetings. As regards the address proposed to be presented to Col. Wedgwood in a public meeting in connection therewith in Jallianwalla Bagh on the 19th instant it appears to be objectionable as a public meeting at this place for presenting an address on behalf of the Home Rule League to Col. Wedgwood is likely to cause public excitement, and I regret that I must prohibit this also. There would be less objection to an address being presented to Col. Wedgwood at some other place. An order prohibiting this meeting also is enclosed.

(Sd.) F. H. BURTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

In the Court of F. H. Burton, Esqr.,
District Magistrate, Amritsar.

Whereas information has been received that the Punjab Home Rule Provincial Conference propose to hold a public meeting and present an address to Col. Wedgwood in Jallianwalla Bagh on the 19th instant and whereas the meetings of the Conference proposed for the 19th, 20th and 21st have been prohibited by a separate order and whereas such meetings are likely to give rise to public excitement, notice is hereby given under Section 5 of Act of X of 1911 that the abovementioned meeting in Jallianwalla Bagh is prohibited.

(Sd.) F. H. BURTON.
District Magistrate.

In the Court of F. H. Burton, Esqr.,
District Magistrate, Amritsar.

Whereas notice has been received that the Reception Committee of the Punjab Home Rule Conference propose to hold meetings on the 19th, 20th and 21st November in Jallianwalla Bagh to discuss non-cooperation and other political matters and whereas such meetings are likely to provide sedition and disaffection and to cause a disturbance of public tranquility, notice is hereby given that under Section 5 of Act X of 1911, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, the abovementioned meetings are prohibited.

(Sd.) F. H. BURTON.
District Magistrate, Amritsar.
Nov. 16.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS' ACT AND AFTER.

AMRITSAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 15.

The District Congress Committee of Amritsar as a protest against the application of the Seditious Meetings' Act at Amritsar, has decided not to hold any public function meeting, or a procession in honour of Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood who are arriving here on the 19th instant.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

SETTLEMENT NOT NEAR.

GENERAL POSTAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

There appears to be no chance of an early settlement of any of the Bombay strikes. The faintest hope that one might have been harbouring about it has now been deferred by the incident which took place on Monday, and which aggrieved the mock strikers very much

All hopes that had been held out to the public by the postal authorities about house-to-house delivery and other 'smooth arrangements' how have proved a real farce. Instead of "Smooth arrangements" irregularities and absence of any arrangement are increasing every day. Registered letters and articles which were due in Bombay on the 21st of October, reached the addresses on the 15th instant, and this is not the only instance of the kind. Still the authorities would not make a move to reconcile the regular postmen and put a stop to the great public suffering and inconvenience.

The tramway company also is still going on profiteeringly enacting one anna at every transfer station from each passenger. Their arrangements about the service continues to be as unsatisfactory as before.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Mr Joseph Baptista writes:

The mystery thickens. To-day I learnt that the Postmaster-General, and Presidency Postmaster were seen standing within the Municipal porch in Cruickshank Road before any disturbance whatever took place on the Maidan, what were they doing there? Why did they come there—I would ask H. E. the Governor to investigate this affair, if Government means to play the part of the ally of Labour and hasten the day of active cooperation.

NO END IN SIGHT.

The strike situation remains unchanged—no end is in sight yet. There is widespread sympathy for the strikers in various parts of India. Postal strikes are imminent if postal authorities do not accept my terms within a week.

Mr. Miller wires from Lahore:—"Mass meeting of all Unions arranged. Instruct strikers stand firm. All here in sympathy."

President, Postmen Association wires:—"Punjab postmen ready to respond your appeal."

Arrangements for Civil Messengar Service proceeding:—

Volunteers required to preach boycott of Tram and Devil's Grog Shops

STRIKERS HAULED UP BEFORE COURT.

CASE TRANSFERRED TO CHIEF P. MAGISTRATE.

The fifty-two postal, telegraph, tramway and gas strikers who were arrested on Monday and whose arrest has created a sensation in the city, were yesterday charged before Mr. Frank Oliveria, the third presidency magistrate with being members of an unlawful assembly and not dispersing on lawful order.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan represented the Crown and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for all the accused. The court was packed with a huge crowd of spectators. Messrs. Baptista, Dalvi and Ginwalla were also present.

Before the case was called the magistrate remarked that it would not be competent for him to try the case as he would probably be one of the witnesses in it.

It was therefore arranged to place the case before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, chief presidency magistrate, to-day.

NO DISTURBANCES IN MILL AREA.

There was no disturbance in the mill area yesterday though the strike in the three mills of the E. D. Sassoon group if continued. Police pickets were stationed at the Kisorners of DeLile Road and Sopari Baug Road and near the Morarji Gokuldas Mills.

NOTICE TO POSTMEN.

CHANCE OF RETURNING TILL MONDAY.

A copy of the following has been forwarded to Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor "for information":—

GENERAL ORDER No. 3259.

Notice is hereby given that the overseers, postman messengers, pachers and other servants of the Post Office and Telegraph Department in Bombay City and Suburbs have left work without leave must return to duty on or before the midday of the 22nd November, 1920.

Men who resume duty on or bebfore that date will not be penalised in any way and the break in their service will be condened, but no wages will be paid to them for the period of their absence.

Men who do not return to duty within the period fixed will be liable to find their places filled and no guarantee can be given that employment can be found for them.

(Sd.) H. A. SAMS.
Postmaster-General Bombay.
Bombay, dated 17th November, 1920.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The President Postmaster writes:—

The Royal Insurance Building and the Murzban Road Postal Delivery Centres in

(Continued on next page.)

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MESOPOTAMIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. CHURCHILL DEFINES BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Nov. 18.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. MacNeil. Mr. Churchill said it was not proposed to depart at present from the decision not to allow families of staff officers and permanent officials to remain in Mesopotamia, but the decision would be reviewed when the situation in Mesopotamia became more stable. It was not proposed that there should be any difference in the terms of service in Mesopotamia, as between units, staffs and departments.

In reply to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Churchill stated that the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia had reported that Arab insurgents had suffered 8200 casualties since July 1st, of whom one-third were killed.

ARAB STATE TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Churchill said, that Government policy was the establishment of an Arab State, formed not from rebels but from those elements of the Arab community, who it was believed could guide and control their fellow countrymen.

Replying to Commander Curzon and Mr. Bramsden who asked questions with regard to the recent purchase of Rolls Royce chassis for Mesopotamia, Mr. Churchill said that the chassis were more than ever necessary as it was hoped to withdraw a large number of troops.

Mr. Joynson Hicks asked we should be permanently responsible for maintaining order after withdrawal. Mr. Churchill said it was not to be understood that the troops would withdraw and leave country to go to ruin. What we should do was to establish an Arab Government to whom we should offer certain amount of assistance to maintain order

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. at 1-50 a.m., Nov. 18.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government was informed there were still a number of British subjects in Russia, regarding whom no information had been received. The Government was communicating with the Soviet on the subject. He hoped that British conditions for the resumption of trade negotiations would be so far fulfilled within a week as to enable a statement on the subject to be made.

VENEZELIST GOVT. RESIGNS.

EX-PREMIER GOUNARIS LIKELY TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 18.

Athens.—Government has resigned in consequence of the defeat in elections. It is probable that the pro-Constantine ex-Premier Gounaris will form a Cabinet. In the course of shooting between rival factions in Athens two men were killed. Hitherto no disorders have been reported from the provinces.

The latest election results give 118 seats to Venezelists and 250 to Constantinists. M. Venezelos himself and all Ministers except two have been defeated. Not a single Venezelist has been returned for Macedonia and Old Greece except in Epirus and the Islands.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE SEBASTOPOL.

ORDERLY EVACUATION BY WRANGELITES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 18.

Constantinople.—Sebasiopol fell into the hands of Bolshevists on November 14th. The evacuation of the city was carried out in perfect order. General Wrangel was the last man to leave the city which was left in the hands of the local Soviets, who openly proclaimed themselves once the situation was clear.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 18.

Lord Milner is appealing for hundred and fifty thousand sterling for the maintenance and research in the London School of Tropical Medicine, the new buildings of which were recently opened by the Duke of York. He has already received over £1,00,000.

The donations received include £5,000 each from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Peninsular and Oriental, Chartered Bank and National Bank of India £1,050 each, Colonial Office, Government of Ceylon, London Rubber Trade Association and Sir John Ellerman £1,000 each, Government of India, Ellerman Lines, Orient Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Matheson £500 each, Government of Mauritius £400, Government of Zanzibar £200, E. D. Sassoon and Co. and Imperial Bank of Persia £250 each, Mercantile Bank of India £105 and Sir Charles Macleod and Eastern Bank £100 each.

MR. M. ALI AT BENARES

DEFECTS OF PRESENT EDUCATION EXPOSED.

HOPE IN STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Benares, Nov. 16.—Maulana Mohamed Ali arrived here on Monday afternoon and addressed a crowded meeting of students and citizens for over two hours outside the Hindu College premises. He explained how the present system of Education was defective, how Hindus and Mahomedans quarrelled with each other relating to posts in Government service and how Government profiteered owing to their disunion. The Mahomedans remained behind in Education and were made to oppose Hindus' demands on the grounds that, if the same were granted, they would be nowhere. But the times had not changed. These important communities had amicably settled their differences. The Mosiem League had joined the Congress and now there was an end to the principle of 'Divide and Rule.'' Present education has increased timidly and instead of being a remedy to the National evils, it has in itself become a disease. Oxford, Cambridge and German Universities had stopped work and enabled students to join in the National War and rightly the Indian students were asked to cooperate in Non-Cooperation. Patriotism was preached in England and other Western countries, while Loyalty alone was recommended in India! Aurangzeb had destroyed temples, but the Hindu spirit was preserved against the Koranic precepts. The Mahomedans of India had to fight against the Khalifa and praying for Government's victory they had prayed for the Khalif's defeat. British prestige and predomination was being worshipped for over sixty years under the present system and their national spirit, valour and vigour was gone. Some Moderates argue that Indians are yet unfit, but they accept responsible posts when offered to them. Some try to deceive the nation by arguing that if English leave India, Hindus being large in number would predominate over Mahomedans. While others plead that Mahomedans with the help of Turkey and Afghanistan would form a Moslem Empire in India and crush Hindus. Such thoughts were the products of the present Education and its appreciable results are loss of character, organisation and initiative. And but for this Education, England could not have ruled India, 7,000 miles away with so few Europeans.

NON-COOPERATION.

He explained that Jehaj and Hijrat were not suitable to-day and Non-Cooperation was their sole strength. England would not have tolerated German Rule over it even for one day if Germans had behaved there as English are doing in India to-day. The stage of passing resolutions was gone. It was not the loss of 2,000 lives at Jallianwala Bagh, but the loss of National honour and prestige that touched their hearts, for India had lost millions of people in famine, plague and influenza; and, his efforts to get justice for India in England having completely failed Non-Cooperation, the weapon of the weak, was being resorted to. He hoped Pandit Malaviyaji in whom he had great confidence and the Hindu University authorities would consider this scheme very carefully and calmly and the students would unconditionally surrender their career to the country's cause. If they do not succeed in getting justice by Non-Cooperation in Education, their next move would be Non-Cooperation in the Postal and Telegraph Department and subsequently in the Police and the Army. If they allowed the Indian army to crush the Independence of other nations and bring them under English subjugation, they must rest assured that the English would use the armies raised in these subjugated countries in crushing down the least possible attempt on their part to get Independence in future, and thus, there would be an end to India's liberty and freedom.

Mr. Mohamed Ali delivers a lecture again this morning in the Town Hall on Non-Cooperation.

MR. M. ALI AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Mr. Mahomed Ali addressed a crowded meeting this evening at Allahabad. Pundit Motilal Nehru presided. Mr. Mahomed Ali justified the Non-Cooperation programme of Mr. Gandhi, especially withdrawal of students from schools and colleges.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TO MEET ON NOV. 23 AT ALIGARH

The date of the meeting of the members of the Central Khilafat Committee to be held at Aligarh is changed from 21st to 23rd November on account of the meeting of the Conference of Ulema on the 20th and 21st at Delhi and the meeting of the Foundation Committee of the National Muslim University on the 22nd at Aligarh.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI AT CALICUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed a large gathering in Calicut of the present situation. "The student element which was predominent, frequently interrupted the speaker by coughing and sneezing and otherwise preventing him from being heard, but were later prevailed upon to maintain silence. The Lecturer resuming speaking, referred to the fact that boycott of schools and councils in Calicut had yield little if any result, which showed their act were much more sensible than their talk.

Prior to visiting Calicut, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri visited Palghat, where he addressed a large gathering of students on some of the problems affecting their life.

BENGAL ELECTIONS.

NO CONTESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

There being no contest, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected:—

For the Council of State: Mr. Alexander Robertson Murray; for the Legislative Assembly, Sir Frank Carter, Mr. A. D. Pickford and Mr. R. J. G. Ballantyne and for the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth, Mr. Alexander Cochran, Mr. C. W. Rhodes, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. J. E. Roy, Mr. George Morgan, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Mr. W. L. Carey, Mr. R. H. L. Langford James and Mr. B. A. White.

Amongst the Indian candidates to the Bengal Legislative Council, Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjea, Jatindranath Basu and Bhabendra Chandra Roy have been returned unopposed for non-Mahomedan constituencies. In the case of Mahomedan constituencies Messrs. Syed Muhammed Abdulla, Nawabzada Khwaja Muhammad Afzal, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Md. Azam and Maulvi Habibur Rahman are returned unopposed. Messrs. Provosh Chandra Mitter for the Presidency Landholders constituency, Brojendra Kishen Roy for the Dacca Landholders constituency, Rai Upendra Lall Roy Bahadur for the Chittagong Landholders constituency and Tarit Bhusan Roy for the Bengal Mahajan Sabha have also been returned unopposed.

IN AHMEDABAD.

POLLING BOOTHS DESERTED!

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Mr. Harilal Desai was long declared elected to the Provincial Legislature as the other candidate withdrew for the non-Muhhammudan seat for the city. Voting for the Uban Muhhammadan seat for Ahmedabad came off to-day. The polling booths appeared deserted, except for the police, who had a busy day and patrolled the streets near the booths.

POLLING NOT HEAVY IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Four polling booths were kept open to-day in the cantonment for the registering of votes for Hindu and Mahomedan candidates seeking election to the Bombay Legislative Council. Polling was not very heavy as only about fifteen per cent. of the registered voters exercised their rights in the cantonment. There were some twenty polling stations in the Poona City, the returns for which are met yet available. The results will be declared in a day or two. The police were on duty at each polling centre, but no trouble of any sort was experienced.

ELECTION AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

Yesterday polling in the Karachi city for the non-Mahomedan seat for which there were three candidates passed off in an orderly manner and there was very little excitement. It is estimated that about 3,000 electors voted which is regarded as a highly satisfactory percentage.

REFORMED COUNCILS.

ELECTIONS AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 17.

All candidates except one Lingayat an one Jain withdrew at Belgaum for the two non-Mahomedan seats. No single vote for the Mahomedan seats (Southern Division) in the Belgaum City or the Cantonment was recorded for any candidate.

AT SHOLAPUR.

ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES RULES.

(From a Correspondent.)

SOLAPUR, Nov. 17.

It is alleged that Mr. Natwarlal, Manage Sholapur Mills, Rao Saheb Laxminarayan, Dr. Mule and others used their motors, lorries and tongas to procure and promote the election of the Non Mr. Sathe, thus contravening the Currupt Practices Rules. The rival candidate, it is said has protested against this and served notices both on Mr Sathe and the owners of the vehicle. The elections seems to be identified with mill business.

THE ROHTAK CONFERENCE

CHARGE OF ROWDINESS REFUSED.

K. A. D. writes to the "Independent":—Being invited by the Conveners of the District Conference Rohtak I attended the same. There was an unpleasant incident on the 2nd day when the Non-Co-operation resolution was being discussed. Rohtak is a centre of Jat population and it seems few people had undertaken to see that this resolution should not be passed at any rate and when a stray cry of shame came from a corner they at once jumped and rushed to the platform creating great noise. They rough handled a few of us and insulted the President. All attempts were made to provoke the audience with a view that some sort of friction may ensue but in spite of this everyone kept perfect calm and quietly bore this treatment. The Rostrum and the gallery were broken by them and notwithstanding the President's warning they shouted out that the Conference was dissolved. The temperament of the audience which chiefly consisted of Jats, Rajputs, and agriculturists was praise-worthy. Everyone of thm seemed to realize the strength of the doctrine of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. The Rohtak Conference is a bold reply to those who say that the movement of Non-Co-operation is fraught with violence. One more incident is still noteworthy. After the business of the Conference was over the next day, when the President was winding up he narrated the few regrettable incidents of the previous day and congratulating the audience on their spirit casually asked, "what was it that kept them so restrained in spite of these provocations" Spontaneous was the reply from a corner from an old Jat of about 75 years' out of the audience "Ther'e Gandhi ne rok diya" (Your Gandhi prevented us.) Is this not sufficient to show how deeply rooted is the doctrine of non-violence amongst the masses now and what influence Mahatma Gandhi commands over their hearts.

LATE MR. MCSWINEY.

AHMEDABAD'S SYMPATHY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

A meeting was held yesterday evening on the Sabarmate sands to express sorrow at the Death of Alderman McSwiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork. Mr. Gandhi presided. Mr. Gandhi paid a high tribute to the Lord Mayor and related his noble qualities. He was a young man and invited Death by getting himself elected the Mayor. He died not believing in violence. He was, however, wrong to resort to fasts in order to secure the release. Mr. Gandhi has received through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for publication a poem composed by a brave Irish girl, enlogising him; but Mr. Gandhi has not yet published it. Because this fasting would set forth a bad example.

CALCUTTA STEVEDOR'S MEN.

IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION IN THE PORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The recent labour troubles in Calcutta have created a situation at the docks and jetties, which gives the authorities reason to apprehend an acute congestion of goods unless the accumulated stocks are speedily removed. There were 111 vessels in the Port on Tuesday which constitutes a record. These vessels were berthed as follows:—69 vessels on the river moorings, 35 in the Kidderpore docks, one in the lower Union Dry Dock above the bridge, 6 at Anchor at the Garden Reach waiting for berths. Tuesday's number has beaten the record of 105 vessels reported last week. This heavy congestion of vessels in the Port was authoritatively stated to be due to the strike of stevedore's men with the result that though the vessels in port were unable to get away others kept on coming in still. It is stated that the number of vessels never exceeded 80 in the history of the Port.

PUDUKOTTAH CONFERENCE.

HIS HIGHNESS URGED TO RULE IN PERSON.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

At the second sessions of the Pudukottah People's Conference under the Presidency of Mr. S. Satyamurthi, a resolution, requesting his Highness to stay in the State and to give benefits of his foreign travel to the subjects by taking reins of Government in his own hands, was moved. Several speakers supported the resolution. An amendment was proposed that instead of passing the resolution the Conference might arrange a deputation to wait on his Highness on his return in January to make representations to rule over his subjects in person. This was carried as a separate resolution as an adjunct to the previous one. Resolutions urging abolition of the State Council and urging the Conference to report on the desirability of its being affiliated to the Indian National Congress were also passed.

KARACHI OVERSEAS TRADE RETURNS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

During October the overseas trade of Port of Karachi showed a large increase in the imports, the figures being Rs. three and quarter crores more than the figures for October last year; while exports have decreased by 41 1/3 lakhs, leaving an adverse balance of the trade of nearly 3 crores in total trade of 5 crores 91 lakhs. In the imports the chief increases were in cotton manufactures, 140 lakhs in sugar, 80 lakhs in metals and ores 20 lakhs and woolen goods 12 lakhs. Among exports paperseed increased by 20 lakhs, while hides decreased by 80 lakhs and raw wool by 16 lakhs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The western disturbance is affecting in Kashmir and temperature has fallen rapidly in Balcuhistan presumably from rainfall in Afghanistan. The monsoon has been more active in the south of the Peninsula. Rain fall has been nearly general in Southeast Madras and local in Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir. The chief amounts are.—Negapatam and Madras one and a half inches. Kodaikanal one and Nellore four.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province and south Bombay Deccan.

ABANDONING FIJI.

OVER 12,000 READY FOR BOATS.

A correspondent writes:—

Despite the belated efforts of the Fiji Government to retain them in Fiji, Indians in Fiji seem to be quite determined in their decision. The Fiji Government now offers to abolish the hut tax. Passive resistance was advocated against this unjust and immoral Indian poll tax in disguise. The Hon. Mr. Robert Crompton in a debate in the Legislative Council admitted that if they had arranged to cheapen rice for Indians a year ago, the strike could not have taken place. That he and Mr. J. B. Turner Riemenschneider, and other candidates for election should show such solicitude for the well-being of Indians, only argues their efforts to retain Indian labourers in Fiji out of enlightened selfishness, as Fiji would not be worth any one's while without Indian labour. But Indians are determined.

FACTS ABOUT FIJI.

The writer also denies the statement of the Fiji Government that the only case of shooting was when Indian Strikers engaged in bridge-breaking and over-powered a small body of Fiji Police.

2. The Fiji Deputation was wrong in leading people to believe

(a) that Labourers got Rs. 2-8-0 a day vide Navajivan, Bharat Mitra etc.);

(b) that there was no distinction in law or in Courts between Indians and non-Indians;

(c) that there were any members at all representing Indians,

(d) and that there was no distinction in travelling on the Railways and so forth.

3. It is not proper on the part of the Fiji Government to put forward the ex-coolie, Badri, (Maharaj) as "the honourable representative of the Indian people in Fiji"; unless, by associating with him the Fiji Government and its Councillors have found their own intellectual level. It is a gross libel to call Mr. Andrews a 'liar.'

4. The Fiji Government are impotent to protect anybody against the mobocracy of returned soldiers who when filled with beer will do anything for their patrons.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Fort have been closed with effect from to-day the 17th. inst. Unregistered correspondence addressed to the localities served by these two delivery centres will be delivered through the postmen on the week days at 10-30 a.m. and 3-0 p.m.

RUN OVER BY MUNICIPAL LORRY.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVER

The coroner and a jury held an inquest on the body of Kandu Ranji, a Hindu lad of seventeen. The evidence showed that the deceased was residing with his parents at DeLisle Road. On Tuesday night he went to sleep with his brother-in-law, on the road. About 1 a.m an alarm was raised when it was found that Kandu and his brother-in-law was under a lorry belonging to the Bombay Municipality and driven by its driver Shaik Enoos Shaik Shaik Oomer. The evidence further showed that there was no light on the road and it was pitch dark. The lorry was on the right hand side of the road when Kendu and his companion were run over. Both the persons were immediately taken out from beneath the lorry and removed to the J. J. Hospital. But Kandu died on the way while the other man has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

The jury returned a verdict of death from inquires sustained by his having been run over by a municipal motor lorry which was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Enoos.

DEMAND FOR ENHANCED. WAGES.

INSISTENCE ON IMMEDIATE PRONOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of Madras a number of workmen from the Corporation Workshops gathered in the Council Chamber and insisted on having reply to the memorial submitted by them demanding enhanced wages. Men were told that their memorial was under consideration but they would not leave the Chamber insisting on an immediate pronouncement and it was not until after creating some disturbance and after considerable inducement by the Commissioner and President that they left the Hall.

Men complained that they have been demanding higher wages for over nine months without result.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is surcharged with indignation against Government for the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, and with a growing determination not to co-operate with the Bureaucracy, till these wrongs are righted. You, Sir, can throw a flood of light on these affairs; and can even improve matters, if you only take up that bold and heroic stand at this moment, as you did last year, to vindicate the noble cause of your country and to secure for her justice and liberty, which alone will strengthen the ties between Britain and Hind. That, I submit, is your sacred duty, to your great and glorious Motherland in the hour of her unprecedented trial. May you discharge it early, fully and boldly, is the sincere prayer of yours differentially,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—Owing to your sustained and studied silence, and the non-response of your friends and admirers to my various queries, regarding your views and work in England, in connection with India in general, and the Punjab in particular, I am led to address this Open Letter to your goodself, in the hope of eliciting the long-looked for information from your worthyself.

When that heroic Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, appointed you as the Education Member of his Executive Council, his Lordship and yourself were congratulated from all quarters of the country. Your record of public and official work justified your elevation; and people were jubilating, that their trusted leader was taken into its confidence by Government. You proved a pillar of strength to the Central Government; and it is an open secret, that the far-seeing Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, was freely drawing on you for advice on all important State matters. You, Sir, justified his confidence; and discharged the onerous duties of your high office with remarkable skill and success.

Soon after Lord Hardinge's departure from India, you experienced a certain amount of coldness from your colleagues, which is said to have slowly developed into aloofness from certain members! But you stuck to your post, as you deemed politic; till at last you could not hold on longer consistent with the honour and liberty of the country, and of personal self-respect and dignity. You, Sir, resigned your high office, when in spite of all your prayers, pleadings and protests:—

(a) Martial Law was proclaimed in the Punjab!

(b) Martial Law was continued unnecessarily!

(c) A cold-blooded massacre was committed at Jallianwalla Baug!

(d) Martial Law Tribunals gave hasty and nasty judgments!

(e) And Indians were subjected to terrible humiliations in the Punjab?

Sir, when you laid down your high office, a wave of relief and pride passed over the whole country; and hopes—high hopes, were aroused, that you, Sir, would champion the cause of the aggrieved Punjab, and exert every nerve to right her cruel wrongs. It is with these feelings that you, Sir, were hailed and congratulated, feasted and feted, wherever you went: to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and all the way *en route*. You, Sir, were received and honoured by all parties in the country; and you were, no doubt, the Hero of the Hour. Many prudent men thought, that if you embraced that opportunity, and devoted the rest of your life to the cause of your country, you would be acclaimed and accepted as a Chief by all parties; and that you would succeed in bridging the gulf between the Moderates and Nationalists.

So, when you left these shores, last year, you went like a Lion of Indian Liberty, a Champion of the oppressed and suppressed Punjab, and a hope of all India, that you may fight her battles and bring her justice and freedom.

Who can forget in India:

(a) Your masterly minute of Dissent on the Government of India's Despatch?

(b) Or your powerful stand and minutes in connections with the Kera incidents?

(c) Or your strenuous fight in respect of the Punjab tragedies?

With India's fervent hopes and best wishes you sailed from Bombay; and great were the expectations of all India. She was longing to hear of your fights, your struggles, your strenuous efforts to right her wrongs. But alas, Mr. Montagu's magic proved irresistible; and you, Sir, who went to fight the Bureaucracy, accepted the office of a polished bureaucrat at the India Office! India took it to be a temporary post to help Mr. Montagu, when Lord Sinha, Mr. Basu and Sir P. Pattani were away in this land. India still hoped, that you would resign your post, and carry on your fight in respect of the Punjab, no sooner did the abovementioned trio return to England. But, you seemed to be sticking to your post, or were kept drawn to it by the magnetic influence of Mr. Montagu! It appears as though the once phoenix-like Sir Sankaran Nair has suddenly changed into a sphinx at the India Office—to the great disappointment and grave detriment of all India.

Now, Sir, that you have returned to India so quietly may we know, whether in view of the great injustice done to India and to the Musulmans, you have resigned your post at the India Office? If so, we shall feel relieved to a degree, and await your advice and guidance. If not, will you be so pleased as to let India know your views and efforts in connection with the following?:—

(1) Was not the Hunter Committee Constitution deficient?

(2) Was not the Majority Report quite prejudicial?

(3) Was not the Martial Law unnecessary, and its operation inhumane?

(4) Was not the Jallianwalla tragedy a cold-blooded massacre?

(5) Was not the Dyer Debate in the Commons most disappointing?

(6) Was not the Debate in the Lords exasperating?

(7) Is not the Dyer Fund insulting to India?

(8) Is not the exoneration of O'Dwyer unjustifiable?

(9) Is not the appreciation of Lord Chelmsford a direct refutation of all your complaints against his Lordship's administration?

(10) Is not the Reform Scheme whittled down in the framing of Rules and Regulations?

(11) Is not India robbed in open day-light by the Currency Policy?

(12) Is not India faced with a military monster in the shape of Esher Report?

Sir, the whole atmosphere of this country

(Continued in Column 5.)

POSTAL COMMITEE'S REPORT.

RECOMMENDATION FOR INCREASE.

THREE SCALES OF PAY FOR BOMBAY POSTMEN.

It will be remembered that in accordance with an undertaking given by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. on behalf of Government in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 10th, the Government of India decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Government officers, non-official gentlemen, and representatives of the staff, of enquire into the conditions of service and pay of the subohdinate Postal staff.

The Committee was consituted as follows:—President; Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E.; late of the Indian Finance Department; Members; The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu; Member. Imperial Legislative Council; Sir Henry Ledgard; Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E.; late Postmaster-General; Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Rangachari, President Bangalore Postal Union; Khan Sahib Eshan Azim; Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces; Secretary; Mr. P. N. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.S.A.; Financial Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Committee reports:—

"We assembled at Simla on the 26th of April 1920 and completed our sittings on the 31st of August 1920. It was deemed necessary in view of the circumstances in which we had been appointed, and the demands for a hearing which were pressed upon us from all directions, to take the evidence of witnesses representative of each of the sections of the staff to which our enquiry pertained. We examined in all 80 witnesses representing the undermentioned classes of employes of the Department.

POST OFFICE.

1. Postmen including overseer and reader postmen; 2 Inferior servants of the Post Office, e.g., packers, mail peons, letter-box peons; 3. Mail runners; 4. Mail guards of the Railway Mail Service; 5. Inferior servants of the Railway Mail Service, e.g., porters. van peons, etc.; 6. Mail Line, and Cash overseers; 7. Branch Postmasters; 8. Clerks of the Post Office; 9. Subordinate supervisory establishment of the Post Office; 10. Inspectors of Post Offices and Head Clerks of Superintendents' Offices; 11. Sorters of the Railway Mail Service; 12. Subordinate supervisory establishment of the Railway Mail Service; 13. Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of the Railway Mail Service; 14. Clerical establishment of the Kashmir Motor Mail Service; 15. Clerical and menial establishment of the offices of the Postmasters-General; 16. Clerical and menial establishment of the offices of the Deputy Postmasters-General; 17. Clerical and menial establishment of the Dead Letters Offices; 18. Clerical and menial, other than artisan, establishment of the Postal Press and Workshop at Aligarh.

TELEGRAPH.

11. Delivery peons; 20. Linemen; 21. Clerical and non-technical menial establishment of the Workshop and Store Depots; 22. Indian Inspecting Telegraphists; 23. Line Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; 24. Telephone Inspectors and Operators; 25. Clerical and menial establishment in the offices of the Engineering branch.

"In addition to the evidence, oral and written, of the large number of witnesses who appeared before us, we received a mass of documentary evidence from Postal Unions and Clubs from all parts of the country. Consequently much of our time has been given to recording and considering evidence and nothing that those concerned had to say has been left unheard and unconsidered.

"Prior to the formation of the Committee the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had, with the concurrence of Government outlined a scheme of revision of the Postal establishments concerned and in response to the Director-General's request, Postmasters-General and Deputy Postmasters-General of the Railway Mail Service had submitted proposals for an improvement of the pay and prospects of the non-gazetted supervisory clerical, sorting, delivery and menial establishments under them. Our work was greatly facilitated by the materials thus made available. We had, bebsides. the advice of the undermentioned officers of the Department and of Mr. C. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab, to help us in our deliberations:—

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson. O.B.E., I.C.S.; Mr. W. Sutherland, V.D., M.I.E.E.; Mr. H. A. Sams. C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. P. G. Rogers. I.C.S; Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Mr. M. L. Paaricha; Mr. T. L. James, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E.; Mr. F. F. Pike.

"In view of the urgency of the matters dealt with we have had to adopt the unusual course of submitting our proposals to Government in sections each complete in itself, and this has entailed much repetition of matter which would not have occurred had it been possible to submit the report when completed as a whole. Further our report in respect to cinditions of service is not as full as it might have been were it nit that we were urged to hasten the submission of our proposals as much as possible and thus prevented from making a tour with the object of considering on the spot in places such as Calcutta and Bombay questions which required local investigation.

"The Hon. Mr. Sarma had to sever his connection with the Committee on the 15th July on his oppointment to office as a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's Executive Council. His departure was a great loss to the Committee but fortunately we had been able while he was still with us to determine the scales of pay to be recommended for the most important of the classes affected and to come to a decision regarding several important questions of principle.

DIFFERENT GRADES.

"The grades of officials dealt with here are (1) Postmen and others of the postmen class, viz., reader or sorter postmen, overseer postmen. and mail guards of the Railway Mail Service, (2) inferior servants of the Post Office and Railway Mail Service, (3) postal runners, (4) Branch Postmasters, and (5) Mail and Cash Overseers. The five combined represent in point of numbers more than three-fifths of the employees of th Post Office, and as in the grade of postmen which is much the largest of all, the discontent which prevails is more widespread and acute than in other ranks of the Department, we submit these proposals in advance of the remainder of our report.

Even a brief outline of the history of this part of the staff previous to the year 1914 would serve no useful purpose. For a long series of years conditions remained all nut undisturbed, increases of pay were sanctioned occasionally in places in which they were found to be necessary but such sanctions were few and unimportant and each individual sanction affected a comparatively small number of men. It is in the years following the outbreak of the war that conditions have arisen which have caused the distress and resultant unrest and agitation and created the situation which our committee has been appointed to investigate. Relief has been afforded in the form of an allowance which was granted as a war allowance liable to be discontinued at any time, and is still si liable. Over and above this, increases of pay proper have during the past 5 years been sanctioned from time to time each for a small section of the establishment in places where distress was most felt. Previous to the constitution of the Committee, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had issued a circular letter to Postmasters-General inviting the submission of proposals for the revision of the establishments, and our work has been greatly facilitated by the reports received in answer to this circular letter. Though we have not adopted the proposals of the Postmasters-General in their entirely, we have given them the most careful consideration and have not deviated from them except for well-considered reasons. We have heard some witnesses of the postmen class. but for the most part evidence on their behalf and on behalf of inferior servants has been tendered by withnesses of the postmaster and clerical class nominated to give evidence. Unfortunately the evidence is not of much value, the witnesses for the most part having put forward extravagant demands based on incorrect data and on the false theory that an employer cannot in equity refuse to enhance pay in the same ratio as the price of one staple or another has risen: "Rice." says one witness, "costs three times as much per maund as it did six years ago, therefore my pay which was then Rs. 9 should now be raised to Rs. 27." "Wheat", says another withness, "is now sold at 4 seers per rupee whereas at one time it used to be sold at 16 seers, therefore my pay should be raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 36." and so on. The demands vary, but as much has been asked for postmen as Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 a month with a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 a month, and among the most modest is that pay be raised to Rs. 20 rising by periodical increments to Rs. 40. The evidence we have heard, however, has convinced us that the poorer servants of the Department honestly believe that they are ill-used; that this belief is widespread; and that the general discontent is a force to be reckoned with which will not be allayed unless fairly substantial relief is afforded in respect of pay, conditions of service, and clothing.

It will obviate reiteration if we preface our proposals by stating briefly the general considerations and principles by which we have been guided. The governing factor in all cases is the existing scale of pay; this as a basis provides solid ground upon which to build. and in conjunction with it we have, to guide us, the proposals of Postmasters-General and the recent proceedings of Local Governments, so far as they have been made available to us, regarding the pay of their servants of similar classes. In natural sequence, beginning from the bottim, is the case of inferior servants whose pay must be fixed so as to provide not only a minimum living wage but such a wage as will induce an unskilled labourer to accept employment in a Government Department rather than take his chance of earning a living by working as a casual labourer. Obviously initial pay must be fixed with reference to the wage which such a person can earn. It need not always be quite as high, as in favour of employment on a Government establishment are continuity of service and security of tenure, social status. the less arduous nature of the work, and privileges in respect of leave and pension. But, on the other hand, the disparity must not be so great as to outweigh these countervailing advantages. The rise, in recent years, more particularly in the last two years. of the daily rate at which unskilled labour is paid has been phenomenal. Unfortunately we have not at our disposal up-to-date statistics covering a wide field to quote in support of this statement, but it is a matter of common knowledge. The rise in prices of the necessaries of life, though the primary cause, is not the sole cause of this increase. With industrial development the demand for labour has increased, while plague, influenza, and the war have levied a heavy toll on the supply. Further, there is the expansion of ideas of what is a reasonable wage caused by the liberal pay offered to unskilled workmen during the war, and lastly, there is the aspiration of the working classes to a higher standard of living of which strikes are the outward and visible sign. The causes last mentioned are the more important as their effect will be permanent while that of the rise of prices may be temporary. The combined effect of these causes has been to force up the scale of wages of labour and consequently of menials in the service of Government in all its departments. In the Madras mofussil where the minimum pay of menial servants—not very long ago—was Rs. 6 a month, it is likely to be raised to Rs. 12, that being the rate which the Salaries Committee appointed by the Local Government has recommended as an absolute minimum. In the United Provinces, the Government have raised the pay of menial servants by as much in some cases as 75 per cent. In the Bombay mofussil, the minimum pay has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14 or by 75 per cent. In the Punjab, Mr. Hallifax, who is conducting enquiries regarding salaries for the Local Government, proposes to recommend for the mofussil a minimum of Rs. 14 a month which represents a maximum increase of 100 per cent. There must be other cases which have not yet reached the Government of India and there would appear to be no doubt that before long the pay of servants of this class will have been substantially increased all over the country and in every department.

REASON FOR DIFFERENT INCREASES.

The increase of pay we recommend for potsmen is more liberal than the increase proposed for inferior servants, the reason being that the postman is drawn from a class distinctly superior to that of the ordinary menial, and the present rates of pay have been found insufficient to attract the class of man required. It is a complaint which has been insistently urged that postmen cannot be got in many important places for the sanctioned pay; that the Department has been compelled to accept men of a lower standard of intelligence than it formerly secured and that even so the difficulties of recruitment are considerable. This is not to be wondered at seeing that the postman to be qualified for his work must have some knowledge of the script of at least two languages, one being English; that his duties involve considerable pecuniary responsibility, he is in fact in a small way a cashier, valuables and cash are entrusted to him, he has to render a daily account. to furnish security, and to make good losses. That he is or ought to be a much better man than the ordinary chaprasi, mail peon, messenger or packer is recognised by the status—that of a superior servant under the Leave and Pensions Rules—which has been conferred upon him. The efficiency of the Postal Service very largely depends upon the postman, and we are confident that our recommendations are fully justified. We are strongly of opinion that for postmen Rs. 16 a month should be accepted as the minimum pay in any part of India, and we have throughout our recommendations made it a rule to propose for the smaller offices not less than Rs. 16 a month, and for the more important offices, in which the work is more difficult and responsible, not less than Rs. 18 a month.

A question of much importance which is dealt with here because it affects postmen and inferior servants in common with other classes of the staff of the Post Office. is how the initial pay to be allowed on the proposed time-scales to existing staff is to be determined. What all ranks have pressed strongly for is that each man should be allowed to reckon all his permanent service in the Department as service counting for increments, and be brought on to the new scale at the stage to which he would have risen had he entered the Department on the revised scale. In other words, the new scale is to be assumed to have been in force from the commencement of the service of each individual and he is to be given the pay to which he would have risen. For example, a postman of 13 completed years of service as a postman on a section of the establishment for which the time-scale proposed is Rs. 18—¼—24 would on transfer to this scale, enter it on Rs. 21 and have to serve for a further period of three years to qualify for promotion to Rs. 22. The precedent in support of their demand which various Postal Associations and Postal Clubs, as also the witnesses who have appeared before us, have without exception quoted is that of the Civil Account and Audit offices including the office of, and offices subordinate to, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Their contention is that the justice of their claim has been admitted by the Government of India and that consequently they are entitled to what they ask for. We are not prepared to go so far. As a matter of abstract justice. the staff have no claim as of right to any benefit at all in respect of past service, but the decision of the Government of India in the cases of the Audit Offices undoubtedly does form a precedent in support of a prayer for such a concession. Further, it does not follow that because the full benefit of past service was allowed in one case it must of necessity be allowed in all. Each case must be judged on its merits. Our proposals regarding pay for the postal staff are liberal, and we do not think the further lavish generosity claimed is either in equity due or financially justifiable. Any concession is entirely a gift, and this being so it is for the donor to decide what the measure of the gift shall be. It has been objected to the proposal to introduce a time-scale and to allow all past service to count for increments on that scale that it will result in large numbers of men whose only claim to consideration is length of service being advanced to pay which is in excess of the most liberal valuation of their worth. There is force in this objection and in our opinion the needs of the case will be met if the Government of India allow past service to count for increments within a specified limiting maximum. We have considered various alternative methods of keeping the increase of pay within reasonable limits but have been obliged to reject them as not being sufficiently liberal, and have come to the conclusion that the best course is to allow the increase to be determined on the basis of length of service subject to a specified maximum, and that in order to admit of liberal treatment the limit should be fixed at 50 per cent. on the sum of the pay proper and war allowance which each individual is actually in receipt of on the date of orders issued by Government on our report. As the following examples show the limitation will not ordinarily affect postmen. It is still more unlikely to affect inferior servants.

Example I.—A postman in Bombay of 20 years' service and in recept of a pay of Rs. 25 plus Rs. 5 acting allowance plus Rs. 8 war allowance or Rs. 38 in all would on absorption into the time scale (27, 27, 27—1—45) be entitled to Rs. 45.

Example II.—A postman, on the same establishment of six years' service and in receipt of Rs. 20, plus 6 war allowance would on absorption be entitled to Rs. 30. If acting in the Rs. 25 grade his transfer to the time-scale would mean to him a loss of Re. 1 a month, but as compensation he would get a substantive increase of pay in lieu of a temporary allowance.

ALLOWANCES.

As regards local and house rent allowances, we have in certain cases recommended the grant of house-rent allowances at places where quarters are not provided and where it has been represented to us that house rent accommodation is not procurable except on exhorbitant terms. We have also, following the example of the Central Provinces Administration, recommended the grant of local allowances to postmen and inferior servants employed in the Berar districts and in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar. The only further specific recommendation we have to make in this connection is that postmen and inferior servants employed in the Bombay City should be admitted, with effect from the date from which it was sanctioned for peons in Bombay, to the enhanced house-rent allowance of Rs. 7 a month sanctioned in the telegram from the Government of India, Finance Department No. 438-E.B., dated the 17th March 1920. For the rest, our general recommendation is that existing sanctioned local and house-rent allowances should continue to be drawn and that in future when locality allowances are proposed, they shonld not be sanctioned unless the Local Government concerned has admitted the place in question to be one in which a local allowances should be granted.

The staff of the Post Office like that of the Telegraphs (see paragraph 33 of the report of the Telegraph Committee 1920) claim that any improvement of their pay should be allowed with retrospective effect. Various dates have been suggested by the men and their representatives, but most ask that the sanction should take effect from 1st March 1919, that being the date from which they had reason to believe a revised scale of pay would be introduced. Others have asked for retrospective effect as from the 1st December 1919 quoting in support of their request the cases of the Telegraph Department, of offices of Audit and Account including the Postal and Telegraph audit offices, and the office establishment of the Government of India Secretariats. If they were now to repeat their request they could, and doubtless would, add to the list of precedents the case of officers of their own Department, namely Superintendents of Post Offices. Although it is against the rule and practice of the Government to allow retrospective effect an exception has been made in the case of all increases which have recently been and are being sanctioned on account of the unfavourable economic conditions following upon the War. Realising that in the case of so large a Department this question is of great financial importance, we have given it the most careful consideration. Our conclusion is that it would be unwise to adopt any other than the 1st December 1919 as the date from which revision is to take effect, and we therefore recommend that the revision should be sanctioned with effect from that date.

It is impracticable to place all postmen and inferior servants, that is, packers, messengers, letter box peons, etc., of the Department on a scale of pay common to all circles as this could only be done by raising pay all round to the level of the Circle in which at present it is highest, levelling down being out of the question. This would entail very heavy expenditure which is unnecessary and can be avoided by taking pay and allowances as they are in each Circle and allowance a suitable increase thereon. We have proceeded on these lines and this necessitates the case of each circle being dealt with separately as is done in the following paragraphs. In order further to elucidate the position we have in the case of each circle appended a statement which compares the pay proposed by us with the corresponding pre-war pay, with present pay and allowances, and with the pay proposed by Postmasters-General. The rates of pay proposed are consolidated, that is to say, we contemplate the discontinuance of war, and grain compensation allowances.

THREE SCALES OF PAY.

Bombay Circle:—For the Bombay Circle we propose three scales of pay for postmen, namely.

(1) Class I, for Bombay City, Karachi, Poona, Aden, Ahmedabad, their town offices, the Persian Gulf and the following important offices in the vicinity of Bombay:—

Andheri, Vesavam, Borivli, Gorai, Malad Manori, Bhayndar, Rai, Santa Cruz, Ghatkopar, Thana, Thana South, Kurla, Chembur, Trombay, Bassein Umela, Kalyan and Kalyan City.

(2) Class II, for Sind, the following head offices, including their town offices and the sub-offices specified in Schedule A.

Ahmednagar, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Kaira Hyderabad, Sukkur, Rajkot, Satara, Sholapur, Alibag, Belgaum, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Bijapur Dhulia, Jalgaon, Karwar, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp and.

(3) Class III for the rest of Circle.

The scales proposed are:—

Class I.—Rs. 27 for three years, then rising by an annual increment of Re. 1 to a maximum of Rs. 45.

Class.—II.—Rs. 20 rising by a biennial increment of Re. 1 to a maximum of Rs. 32, and

Class III.—Rs. 18 rising by an increment of Re. 1 after every period of 4 years to a maximum of Rs. 24.

Our proposals differ from those of the Postmaster-General in that he proposed the division of postmen in his Circle into four classes, namely:—

(1) Bombay and Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona, Aden and important offices in the vicinity of Bombay on Rs. 25—1—45,

(2) important head offices and sub-offices, hill stations and specially expensive places including unimportant places near Bombay on Rs. 22 rising by an increment of Rs. 2 every 5 years to Rs. 32,

(3) other head offices and important sub-offices on Rs. 20 rising by an increment of Rs. 2 for each 5 years to Rs. 30.

(4) All other places.—Rs. 18, rising by an increment of Re. 1 for each 5 years to Rs. 23.

We have amalgamated (2) and (3) for the reason that, having regard to present emoluments, we consider Rs. 20 a month a sufficiently liberal minimum for both classes of offices, and we do not think there is any sufficient reason for a differentiation in respect of the maximum. We suggest a minimum of Rs. 27 for Class I in lieu of Rs. 25 recommended by the Postmaster-General for the reason that Rs. 27 is now the actual minimum pay plus war allowance in Ahmedabad and we think it would be unwise either to reduce pay there or to place Bombay, Poona, etc., on a less favourable scale than Ahmedabad. In the case of class (4) we have, while retaing the minimum proposed by the Postmaster-General, enhanced the maximum to Rs. 24 in order mainly to provide a scale in which, like that of the grade above, the maximum is reached in a period of 24 years. Seeing that the Government of Bombay have fixed Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 respectively for the very lowest class of inferior servants in Bombay and the mofussil, and Rs. 25 and Rs. 17 respectively for ordinary police constables, we are convinced that Rs. 27 and Rs. 18 are reasonable minima for the work which is expected of postmen and the responsibility which their duties involve. On the other hand, it cannot reasonably, we think, be said of our proposals that they are illiberal. The minimum pay of postmen in the Bombay Circle before the war was Rs. 10 and the maximum Rs. 25, that is to say, the pay recommended by us represents an increase of 80 per cent. in the case of both minimum and maximum. As regards probationary postmen, we have in this as well as in other circles accepted the recommendations of the Postmaster-General.

The increases proposed by us for inferior servants in the Bombay Circle are small for the reason that these men are in receipt of a temporary allowance, to be absorbed in the proposed pay, which is much in excess of what is being allowed in other Circles. We have restricted the proposed maximum for Bombay and Karachi cities to Rs. 27 notwithstanding that the present maximum is Rs. 31 because the number on more than Rs. 22 is small. The case of four men who draw more than the proposed maximum may be dealt with specially. The Postmaster-General's proposal to allow Rs. 12—19 for boy messengers at the cheaper places, while retaining Rs. 16 as a maximum for Bombay and Karachi seems to us to be quite inadmissible. Boy messengers now on the establishment who are drawing pay in excess of the proposed rates should be absorbed as soon as possible in the adult menial establishment.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

only so can the peril to India involved in the disruptive and destructive aims of small group of extremists be avoided.

Export of Wheat.

The "Hitavada."—The shortage of foodstuffs in the country and the expected scarcity and even famine on account of the failure of the rains, in the rice and juar producing areas of this province, are causing a tremendous amount of anxiety all round. In the midst of this state of things, the Government of India are sanctioning a system of controlled export of wheat to the tune of four lakhs of tons. The scheme under which the exports are to be made is said to be under consideration. We think it necessary to utter a word of caution in time. We have enough trouble already on hand in all conscience without the Government making it all the more serious by an ill-advised system of exports. The poor and the middle classes are finding the high prices of foodstuffs already a severe strain on their meagre resources. A high export duty on exported foodstuffs is demanded on all hands and more desperate courses are being suggested if Government fail to prevent the export of foodstuffs. At a meeting of workmen held in Bombay a resolution was passed suggesting that following the example of their English conferers dock labourers here should refuse to load the foodstuffs for export to foreign country. This is a movement which if it once catches on its likely to spread fast like an epidemic, for the poor people of this country have always attributed the high prices of woodstuffs to inordinate exports. These are symptoms of which Government should not fail to take note. Otherwise, in the midst of other serious political troubles, this daily bread question may assume formidable proportions and cause intense misery to people and serious embarassment to Government.

Imported "Experts."

The "Indian Social Reformer."—His Excellency announced the early establishment of a Labour Bureau, among other things, to record continuously and accurately the principal factors which affect the economic condition of labour and their interrelation to another. This is an excellent idea. The public wants to know the exact facts concerning disturbances in the relation of labour to production. If these are known, it will at least be possible to eliminate spurious issues not infrequently raised by the one side or the other in a labour dispute. We are, however, not convinced that it is necessary to get a costly expert from England to organise this Bureau. These expensive experts have seldom justified their employment, and no wonder. They are totally at sea as to the conditions with which they have to deal in this country, which makes them, after a brief vain effort, to hand themselves over to the bureaucracy which, in the name and under the authority of the imported expert, does much what if the expert manages to make good his lack of local knowledge, his expert knowledge grafted on the traditional local stock tends in a very few years to lose its savour. Unless the present extravagant misuse of imported experts is forbidden, and it is made obligatory on Government to get Indians trained to take their positions at the earliest opportunity, no technical science can strike root in the soil and we must go on importing experts in increasing measure and on extravagant salaries. One is nowadays afraid to speak of reform in any department, because the one thing certain to come out of it—and it is often the only thing—is the importation of another costly "expert." We have also a suspicion that several of these "experts" are meant for Indian export only.

Opinions of the Day.

Mr. Gandhi and "New India."

The "New Times."—"New India" says:—"It is marvellous that a man with such little practical sense should have any influence at all." We have not forgotten the harsh things, Mrs. Besant once wrote of Arabinda Ghose; we have not forgotten what she said, some years ago, in regard to Lok. Tilak being a "danger to the British empire"! We can only hope Mrs. Besant will live to see aright the meaning of the New Movement and the message of the life of Mr. Gandhi. She will know then why to him has been given the Great Leadership. Mahatma Gandhi is a political Prophet of New India.

The Capitalist Dog.

The "Sanj Vartaman."—We have not the slightest doubt, that if the Indians were the masters in their own home, not a single labourer would be sent out of this country to be exploited for the benefits of any alien employers, and most positively, the doors of Indian labour would be banged against those heartless masters to whom humanity is as much foreign, as pity to a wild animal. But the days of the capitalist and the selfish employer are now numbered. Every dog has his day and the capitalist had had his day. Now the tables are being turned and Labour is going to have its own day. This is, indeed, the consummation devoutly to be wished. If the new Labour movement in India comes to its logical conclusion, it will mean that there will be fewer millionaires in the country, but to compensate for their paucity, riches will be more evenly distributed and there will be more men, who will be happier and more contented exhibiting thus the true test of the country's real prosperity.

Mr. Thompson.

The "Leader."—Generosity indeed! Let alone generosity, was there even elementary justice in the Government attitude? We shall be corrected if we are misinformed, but did Sir Edward Maclagan himself have at least something to do with the burking of discussion in September in the Indian Legislative Council? And why does he not at least part with Mr. Thompson as Chief Secretary? Surely, he knows that Mr. Thompson was a prominent actor on the stage last year, and that the Indian community has lost all confidence in him. Lord Meston as Lieutenant-Governor described the Chief Secretary as "the conscience-keeper of the Government." Perhaps it would be unfair to say of all Lieutenant-Governors that they left their conscience in the keeping of their secretaries, but in all circumstances the Chief Secretary is bound in the nature of things to exercise considerable influence over the course of policy. As a practical proof of his earnest desire to restore confidence, will Sir Edward translate Mr. Thompson to a less conspicuous position and select as his adviser an officer who had nothing to do with the O'Dwyer administration of 1919? If nothing can be done, Government may as well spare the people its advice however well-meant, if for no other reason than that it is bound to fall flat.

Federation of India and Ceylon.

The Ceylon "Daily News."—We are assured that Ceylon has only to become part of India and she would be lifted up and placed in the position where India stands to-day. Is it surprising that public opinion is gradually beginning to recognize the benefits to be derived from federation with India? Hitherto clinging to the few rights which distinguished us from Indians, Ceylonese believed that it would be imprudent to barter them for the obvious disadvantages under which Indians laboured. To-day so greatly have the positions been reversed that the advantages we possessed have been converted into disadvantages more dire than those which handicap Indians. For Ceylonese to rise to the position of Indians seems a high aspiration and federation with India, it is felt, will ensure the fulfilment of that aspiration. Indeed among the more ardent the hope burns bright that the tie with India being rendered the more strong by federation, Ceylonese will be able proudly to take their stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Indians and fight their way to victory under the spell of the inspiration exerted by a larger brotherhood and a broader Motherland.

Pandit Malaviya's Speech.

The "Statesman."—The Pandit knows better than any Englishman can the colossal labour which, in the field of education alone, still lies ahead before the blindest patriotism can aver that the Indian masses are ready for self-government. Without the wisdom of Indians to guide and self-sacrifice of Indians to assist in supplying the sinews of war this task can never be accomplished. The confrontation of the future conserructively is infinitely to be preferred to the insane nursing of regrets that Turkey took unwarrantable risks in 1914 of an un-Indian insistence on the relentless persecution of officials whose acts, whatever their shortcomings, must be subject to some principle of limitation. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya directs India's thoughts to the future and it may be hoped that many Indian leaders of influence will follow his example. Only so can the talent requisite for the adequate working of the reforms be secured and

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,090
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	300
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	15.65
Egyptian F,G.F, Sakels	38.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	18.12
Mar.	17.95
May	17.75
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	17.56
Mar.	17.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices
Nov.	..
Dec.	13.62
Jan.	13.45
Feb.	13.31
Mar.	13.25
April	13.14
May	13.10
June	13.02
July	13.09
Aug.	12.90
Sep.	..
Oct.	12.65

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	13.79
Dec.	13.68
Jan.	13.54
Feb.	13.42
March	13.33
April	13.34
May	13.17
June	13.09
July	13.02
Aug.	12.88
Sept.	12.78
Oct.	12.64

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	13.26
Mar.	13.08
May	12.94
July	12.78

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Nov. 15th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.25
,, ,, Fully Good	7.75
,, ,, Fully	8.25
,, No. 1 Oomera Good	10.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	11.25
,, ,, ,, Fine	11.85
,, Broach Good M.G.	11.85
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	12.35
,, ,, ,, Fine	12.85
,, Broach Good	7.07
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	7.57
,, ,, Fine	8.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16th.

Futures at New York Jan.	17.52
Futures at New York Mar.	17.34
,, ,, May	17.10

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 15th.

Rentes 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	51⅜
,, 2 months hence	51
Closing Tone of Silver :—General selling. Orders closed. Uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of E gland Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6¼
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	121/6
Telegraphic Transfers	1/8⅜
Consols 2½%	45
Rupee Paper 3½%	41
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	55
Government Securities 3%	47
On London at Paris Francs	58.66

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15¼
Hongkong Bank	£118
National Bank	£41

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C 107) 118/120, Fleet Street, London. E.C. 4. enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 15th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 7/8
Victory Boards 4%	73¾
War Loan 5% 1920/47	83 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 15th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Nominal	121

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Nearest	£33
Raposeed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov. Dec. Nominal	£31 1/2
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Absolutely Nominal	£35¼
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£27 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£12
Toria Rapeseed :—Nov.-Dec. Quoted	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£98
Standard Cooper G. M. B.	£85¾
Cooper Breziers	£153
Yellow Metal	15 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£36

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	52
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	53/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	54

Tone :—Dull. Absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	1/5
Plantation First Laters Crepe Nov.-Dec. Paid Value	1/1⅜

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be quiet with a limited inquiry from Japan exporters and local spinners and about 2,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday, Owing to continued easier advices from America and Liverpool we are not likely to see any considerable activity in our market in the near future and would advise our friends to part with their ready stock of old cotton @ current rates.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	255	210	185	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	255	210	185	,,
M.G. Oomra No. 3	..	280	235	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	..	370	305	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	..	320	265	..	,,
M.G. Southern No. 5	..	430	410	390	

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Nov. 17th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
13.54 —21	13.33 —21

May—June	July—August.
17.19 —23	13.02 —22

New York—
May. 17.50
Jan. 17.85—7
Mar. 17.68
Dec. 18.20—7

Our opinion. Yesterday, ready market had a slight enquiry, and good demand for new crop. Owing unsteadiness of exchange-rate, no certain opinion can be given, but we think it advisable to export the old goods.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17th. 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/7 3/8
Bank Demand	1/7 7/16
Dcs. Acceptance 3m/s	1/8¼
Fcs. Demand	446
American Dollars	371
Hongkong ,,	240 1/2
Shanghai	327 1/2
Japan	180
Singapore	149

Market weak.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Nov. 17th. 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 10	1	0	0
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Curimbhai	No. 12 1/2	1	0	3
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	18	9
Japan	No. 40/1	2	7	6
Do.	No. 42/2	2	7	0
Do.	No. 20	2	7	6

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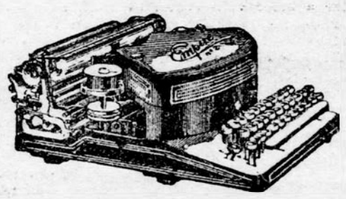

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Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.

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Empire Typewriter Agency.
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METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Nov. 17th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	86	4	0
Do.	1	86	4	0
Do.	1¼	86	4	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	4	0
Do.	1¾	86	4	0
Do.	2	86	4	0

COPPER RATES.

Nov. 17th 1920.

	per Mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	78	8	0
Do.	1	81	0	0
Do.	1¼	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1¾	83	8	0
Do.	2	83	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		53	0	0
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper Engilsh-Barrs		53	0	0
Brass-Barrs		39	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Nov. 17th 1920. 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61	0	0	9	2	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	14	0
,, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	4	0	14	0	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	13	4	0	14	0	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14	4	0	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16	8	0	17	4	0
,, ,, Thin	15	8	0	16	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90	0	0	18	0	0
,, Gajar 75-25	85	0	0	17	4	0
,, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	16	4	0
,, Black	75	0	0	15	4	0
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0	16	12	0
Groundnuts	80	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	0	0	..		
Barley	48	0	0	..		
Castorseed	50	0	0	10	0	0
Cottonseeds	33	0	0	5	12	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	0
Linseed May	17	7	3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Bar Gold ready	Rs.	26-14
Bar Silver ready	Rs.	110-8

EXCHANGE.

T T on London		1-7 3-8
D D on London		1-7 7-16
3 M-st D. A.		1-8¼
T T on Japan	Rs.	185
60 D-st D P	,,	170
American Cross rate	S	3-37 5-8
London Silver spot D.		51
,, ,, forward D.		50-1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent	War Loan	77
5½ per cent	War Bonds due 1920-22	99
4 per cent	Conversion Loan	70
4 per cent	Terminable Loan	93
3 1-2 per cent	p a per	50
4 per cent	Port Trust long dated	62
4 per cent	Port Trust short dated	64
4 per cent	Municipal long dated	62
4 per cent	Municipal short dated	64
4 per cent	City Improvement Trust long dated	62
5 per cent	Municipal Tanna	90
5 per cent	Municipal Sanitary 91 1-2 to 92 1-2	

SHARES.

The Market was fairly steady chiefly on account of speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS:—Ahd. Advance 2,450, xd. By. Cotton 1,030, By. Dyeing 2,955, Century 1,047-8, Cent. India 4,565 Celaba Land 2,550, Crescent 625, Currimbhoy 1,255, David 1,640, Fazulbhoy 1945, Finlay 1,072 8 Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 680. Kastoorchand 1,900 Kohinoor 3,540 New Great 875, Pearls 1,082 8 Phoenix 920 Shapurji 415, Simplex 812-8 Swan 1,060, Swadeshi 4,340.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Alcock 760, By- Burma 640. By. Burma N. I. 207-8, Bt. Burma Petrol 16-12, By. Tramway 670, By. Steam 375, xd, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord 232-8, Katni Defd 1,150, New India Ins. par, Sūivrajpur 36 Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 665, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 235, Tata Bank 32, Scindia Steam 9 dis.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

At "Moonim Villa", Narayen Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTEP THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER FOR DISMISSAL.

2474-20—Purshotamrai and Co, Kuhara Shoji Kaisha Ltd v Tricumdas Damji.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES

59-20—Mulji and Tha, Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v Ghanshyamdas Kedarnath a firm, Khunderao L and M.

LONG CAUSE

1957-19—Bhai K and G Bakabhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and and. N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir M and S, Bhagirath Manilal v Nathmal Foolchand and anr, Ma[illegible]wri K and C.

[illegible]m L and Co, Bai Manibai v [illegible]oji Shamji, Raghavaya N and Co.

345-20—Amin and D, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Kharas and Co

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nana Saheb Ingle v Ramvallabh Shivdayal Toshnival, Malvi M R and Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kalianji a firm.

1727-19—Matubhai J and A, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas firm v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Dastur and Co.

333-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Hakumchand Jiva and Co [illegible]m v P C Govinden, Purnand and [illegible]

969-19—Faudia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

1313-20—N C Dalal, Jugjiwan Ujamshey v Ismail Gore, Soonderdas and Co.

1924-20—Mantri and Co, Bai Goolab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Doormal Shivnarayen v Himatlal Vastachand Dalal, Edgelow G W and Co.

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and ors v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Yahedina, Captain & V.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER-CLAIM.

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Daphtary P and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS)

1332-20—Dubash and Co, Gajadhar Nagarmal a firm v Rayalla Ramappa.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL) IN CHAMBERS,)

SUITS FOR HEA RING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2422-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v, Subrati Nassara, Khandvalla & Co.

2423-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v, Khatri Jackerta Noormahomed, Khandvalla & Co.

2425-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v, Gullamally Mohidin, Khandvalla & Co.

2426-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v, Sale Mahomed Cassam Khandvalla & Co.

2429-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v, Khatri Mahomed Haji Jusab, Khandwala and Co.

2486-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v, Vithoo Kanoo Bidiye.

2489-20 Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v, Dattatrya Ganesh.

2490-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v, Baloo Vishwanath

2427-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Khoja Sulleman Bundealli, S A Tyabji.

2428-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Azgaralli Hasanally, S A Tyabji.

2431-20—Sabnis and G Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Miya Chhaban Baban, S A Tyabjee.

2520-20—Sham M & H, Jehangir Bomanji Cooper & anr v Coveer & Co. a firm, Shroff and V.

2547-20—Jamsedji R & D, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas v Walji Shamji a firm and ors, Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSE (RENT SUITS.

1124-20—Captain and V, Esufally Adamji and ors v Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria Shamrao M and H.

SHORT CAUSES.

1428-20—Jam R and D, Chimanlal Nathubhai Kapadia v Sakarchand Chhotalal, Mehta L and Co, Part heard 5-10-20.

1403-20—Amin and D, Abdulla Rahimtoolla v Haji Miya Hasam Saheb Kadri Valad, Haji Ajamtulla Sha Kadri.

2092-20—Payne and Co, Keshavdas Pranjivandas v Mulraj Kursondas, Motichand and D.

2112-20—Dharamsi and Co, Nazarally Kikabhoy v M D Ghaswalla, Daphtary F and D.

2226-20—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Vishwambernath Bharyan a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

2185 20—Surajmal and Co, Keshavlal Chotalal a firm v Ochavlal Damodar and anr, N C Dalal.

SHORT CAUSES.

1848-20—Tyabji D and Co, Premji Harji and Co a firm v Karamsey Jivraj and ors Edg G W and Co.

2288-20—N C Dalal, Dhunji Cullianji v Yusoof Ahmed Baporia, Moti and Devi.

1165-20—Moti and Devi, Govindji Hurse and Co a firm v Harchand Ramji and anr Jam R and D, opp 2 defendants.

2519-20—Amar and M, Popatlal and Chhaganlal a firm v Nagardas Luxmiram, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

680-20—Moti and Devi, Essa Lakhmidas a firm v Messrs Abji Umersey a firm.

888-20—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Bhawan and Co v Mirza Ahmed Kazrani.

1028-20—Mulla and Mulla, Chhaganlal Premchand v Yeshavlal Ujemsey and ors.

1258-20—Khandvalla and Co, Jeynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v Ramjivan Ismail Mahomed and anr, Mer K and Co.

1390-20—Shroff and V, Messrs Lakhaji Dollaji and Co a firm v Messrs Doongaji Nemaji a firm.

1470-20—Patell and Eze, Hardatrai Rampratap a firm v Coomirchand Madhavram a firm, In person.

1522-20—Dubash and Co, Joharmal Sarupchand v Garidutt Shripadria and ors, N C Dalal.

1681-20—Bhimji and Co, Mulraj Gokuldas and anr v Kevalram Mulchand.

1745-20—F K Dadachanji, Ardeshir Framji Dordi v Framroze Sorabji Master.

1768-20—Payne and Co, Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawalla v Hirji Cawasji Dhondy, Captain and V.

1850-20—Purshottamrai and Co, Gopaldas Manecklal v Ratanchand Mohanlal, Dikshit M and Co.

1881-20—Mer K and Co, Kanjibhoy Allarakhia v Syed Oomer Syed Hoosein Edroos.

2023-20—Madh K and Ch. Bapuji Pitamber a firm v Habib Haji Abdulla and anr, Matu J and M.

2102-20—Madh K and Ch, Kanilal Lalbhivala v Ganchi Joitaram Jagjivrana a firm.

2171-20—Mulji and Tha, Champaji Krishnaji and Co a firm v Ramjan Dipabux & anr.

2185-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bhasker Annataji and ors v The Standard Oil Mills Co Ltd.

2253-20—Bhai K and Gir, Prakachand Motiala a firm v Radhabasar Ramjivan a firm, M B Chothia

2332-20—Wadia G and Co. [illegible]nd Raza-dayal a firm Mareckchand Vithaldas a firm Surveyor and Co.

2240-20—Ard H D and Co, Sha Poonja Thakersey Teja v Chintamdee Hari.

2245-20—Mulji and Tha, Keesavlal Pritumlal v Mirzamal Pakirmal and anr.

2278-20—Dastur and Co, Messrs Jeggopal das Ghanshamdas a firm v Messrs Sarupchand Hookamchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2203-20—Shamrao M and H, Gulam Ahmed Afzulbhai v Suganamal Khanchand, Jam R and D.

2311-20—Bhai K and Gir, Manilal Mayabhai a firm v Mathuradas and Co a firm, Purshottamrai and Co.

2313-20—Mer K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Ayodhyaprasad Ramdayal a firm, Dubash and Co.

2346-20—Mehta L and Co, Messrs Shamaldas Amichand a firm v Messrs Chunilal Chhaganlal a firm.

2407-20—Craigie B and C, Louis Decifids and Co a firm v Vachhraj Govindji.

2410-20—Purshottamrai and Co, Messrs Kapuri Shoji Kaisha Ltd and anr v Vasanji Keshavji, Malvi M R and Co.

2412-20—Patell and Eze, Cassum Moti v Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer.

2440-20—Ard H D and Co, Dinshaw Maneckji v The Simplex Mills and anr, Payne and Co.

2441-20—Jam R and D, Maganlal Someshwar a firm v Jasraj Keshavji a firm.

2469-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Bhai Mukund Dhuru and anr.

2496-20—Captain and V, Messrs Ismail Dossa & Co a firm v Canji Galla and anr.

2507-20—Malvi M R and Co, Thakoredas Harkissondas v Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia, Kt.

2522-20—Mulla and M, Messrs Hukumchand Rambhagat a firm v Messrs Madangopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.

2557-20—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Abdoolla Haji Haroon and anr v Memdee Haji Gani Abdulla.

2640-20—G B Pandya, Jamnadas Motichand v Khoja Rajaballi Khimji.

2645-20—Payne and Co, M D Ghaswalla v Framji Dinshaw Kaka alias Bharucha, Jam R and D.

2654-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mohanlal Sarupchand and ors v Keshavlal Poonjabhai, Mehta L and Co.

2656-20—N C Dalal, Venilal Gulabdas v Thakersey Khimji, Ard H D and Co.

2670-20—Purnanand and Club, Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm v Kalidas Hathibhai and anr.

A public meeting of the students of Dharwar was held in front of the Sanskrit Pathashala on the 13th instant to congratulate the students of the Aligarh Muslim University upon freeing themselves from the bondage of Government controlled education and giving a substantial start to the National Educational movement.

The cases against Messrs. Sukhlal Karnani, J. C. Bannerjee, W. Stoddard and F. Seldam in connection with what is known as the Munitions Board's scandals were called on Tuesday at the Police Court. The hearing was adjourned till December 10.

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2. Stearine Candles of all sizes for carriage and chandeliers. Guaranteed to stand the hottest climate.
3. Well known Pistol Brand Bar Soap and soft Soap.
3a. Phynile
4. Best Cocoa.
5. Chocolates of Various kinds.

All Manufactured by Indian Labour.

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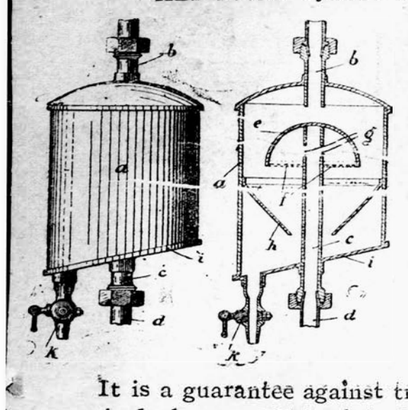

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BENARES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 13.

The Benares Hindu University students having decided upon Non-Cooperation sent Mr. Bhagawati Prasad Misra, senior student of the College, as their representatives to the Muslim National University with a message of hope and their sympathy. The representative remained here some time and mixed with the students freely on behalf of the Benares University. He invited Moulana Mohamed Ali to Benares and the invitation was thankfully accepted. Moulana Mohamed Ali has accordingly gone to Benares last night. In reply to the message of sympathy and hope from Benares the following has been sent to Benares on behalf of the Muslim National University:

"Student brothers,

It was with extreme happiness that we met this morning your representative whom you were kind enough to send to us to inspire us with hope and courage to learn from him the welcome news of your expected entry at an early date in the ranks of Non-Cooperationists. To-day, when our country needs our services most we are being looked upon as trustees of the posterity. We are, therefore, placed in the vanguard of the present struggle and have to bear full brunt of the fight as befits our youthful and adventurous spirits. We, students of this institution, have realised our great responsibility deliberately and, with full knowledge of grave risk and difficulties that attend our path, we have confidently taken the final step trusting in Allah the Almighty and Force of Truth and we have broken asunder the strong, though hidden, chains of Thraldom that has subjected our country to slow degeneracy and sure decay. We thank God that we have already gone past the abyss. We now breathe the sweet pure air of liberty in our Independent National University and, the enjoying it ourselves, we invite you to share with us our bliss. With your help we feel confident that ere long we shall be able to convince the rest of the student world of the need of bold and decisive action and with rejuvenated youth free the long suffering Motherland from the chains that enslave her. We never thought that you could deny us your assistance at this critical juncture, and now we feel sure you will not. Then, come brothers, we await your brothers in weal and woe students of the Muslim National University.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI. Nov. 11.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Managing Committee Independent National High School, Delhi recently started for the reception of students who have suspended their studied in aided or the Government schools has authorised to send following statement to press:

On November 5th the managing committee of the Anglo Arabic High School consisting of the Hony. Magistrates and other Mussalmans directly or indirectly under the influence of the Government met at the Deputy Commissioner's house to consider the situation created by a large number of students of the Arabic School leaving that School and joining the Independent School; also to consider, it is presumed a letter the Khilafat Committee had sent to the managing committee asking them to accede to the public demand.

Some five resolutions have been noticed in the Press which this managing committee seem to have adopted under the guidance of a local Deputy Commissioner. The first resolution purports to have been adopted in the interests of the Mussalman community of Delhi. It says that the managing committee emphatically reject the Non-Cooperation.

This meeting of the committee was in no sense representative of the Muslim citizens of Delhi; because Hakim Ajmal Khan, a member of the Committee and it is reported, other honest members also abstained from attending the managing committee meeting.

More than 150 students belonging to the Arabic School have already joined the new Independent National School and their number is daily increasing. Funds and promises of help are pouring in profusely.

"NO DEARTH OF CANDIDATES!"

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov, 16.

In Bengal there is no dearth of candidates for seats in the reform councils. Most of the constituencies are all hotly contested, though no prominent Nationalist has stood for election. For five seats on the Council of State allotted to Indian constituencies there are 11 candidates, six Hindus and 5 Mahomedans. As regards the Legislative Assembly excepting the European constituency all constituencies are contested, there being no fewer than 5 candidates for one seat in three constituencies. There are altogether 39 candidates for 17 seats allotted to Bengal. The contest, however, is more keen for the seats in the local Legislative Council. Out of 90 constituencies only 14 returned one member each. Others are all contested. For 116 seats by election about 300 are competing. In Midnapore non-Mahomedan constituencies there are 15 candidates for three seats. Next comes Birbhum, here 8 candidates are trying their strength for one seat. In East Bengal constituencies the contest is now so keen as in West Bengal, but there are more than double the number of candidates than the seats allotted in almost every constituency. Excepting five Mahomedans constituencies, which are uncontested the remaining 29 constituencies are all contested.

The French authorities at Marseilles have announced that in future they will forbid any person landing there unless provided with a French visa.

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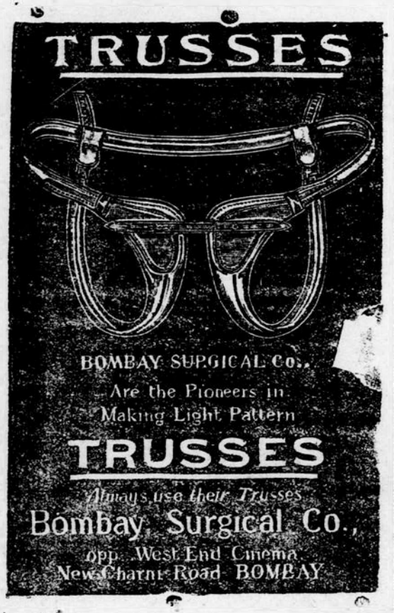

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